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The Bombay Chronicle

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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 243. BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Selling.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Oct	Caledonia ..	8000	..	..
25th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan. ..	10000
31st ,,	India	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt. ..	8500
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette.....	6000	Medina ..	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ...	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th ,,	Caledonia .	8000	....	..

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

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Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	5148	18th Oct.	27th Oct
Kirin Maru.	B. Tsuda	3809	20th Oct.	1st Nov
Jinsen Maru.	T. Terada	3785	15th Nov.	27th Nov.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno	6265	24th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, P tent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March.
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April.
City of Chire A&C	..	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May.	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June.	....

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London vin Marseilles out from Liverpool.....	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
891 Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes
LINGA, 3,125, Mon. 12th Oct. 11 a.m., P. B., D. and C. M.
DWARKA, 1,695, Thurs. 15th Oct. 9 a.m., ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2,184, Fri. 16th Oct. 6 a.m., Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

‡Cutch Mandvi.

*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 15th October, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about 15th October calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

12th October 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	21st Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S. S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	20th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

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Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds Those, however, who buy our

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ...	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) ...	Rs. 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
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P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

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FASHIONABLE BRACELET WATCHES

Possessing Every Refined Excellence

Every Watch bears our name on the dial which is in itself a

GUARANTEE OF VALUABLE QUALITY

FLEXIBLE
New.
Exclusive.
Distinctive.

GOLD
Safe.
Comfortable.
Durable.

EXPANDING
Crystal face.
Hunting.
Half Hunting.

BRACELETS
Artistic
Wearable
Novelties.

SILVER CASED WATCHES.
GOLD CASED WATCHES.
PLATINUM CASED WATCHES.
SQUARE CASED WATCHES.
ROUND CASED WATCHES.
OVAL CASED WATCHES.
TONNEAU CASED WATCHES.
JEWELLED CASED WATCHES
ENAMELLED CASED WATCHES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVED FUND		19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Bankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

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Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hummum St., Fort,

BOMBAY.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

Hours 9 to 6. BOMBAY

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are reqsuested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED from 1st November ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE as PAYING GUESTS. Good flat in best locality. Apply to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

WANTED an 18 lakhs loan at Rs. 5 pc., p.a., interest, by mortgaging an estate in Behar Province, yielding a nett yearly income of Rs. 1,80,000.—Apply to JAGANNATH PRASAD, Financial Agent, Kucha Pati Ram, Delhi. 2631

WANTED.—(1) A thoroughly qualified SUPERVISOR and ESTIMATOR for INDOOR WORK, able to make sketches and drawings and take out quantities. Pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 p.m. according to qualifications.

(2) A thoroughly qualified DRAFTSMAN pay Rs. 80 p.m. rising to Rs. 100.

Men with long experience of Railway Engineering work only need apply.

Apply with testimonials to,
The Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay. 4097

WANTED a GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, strong in English, for the post of Assistant Manager, only those need apply who have practical business experience. Pay up to Rs. 75 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications should reach the Undersigned up to 20th of October, 1914.

MADHAO RAO PAWAR,
Manager,
Gwalior Leather Factory and Tannery,
2632 Morar, Gwaliar.

WANTED—A FEW Supervisors for Roads and Buildings; Salary from O. S. Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per mensem (B. G. Rs. 100—O. S. Rs. 117 approximately). The appointments are temporary and terminable at one month's notice but good subordinates have chance of securing permanent appointments when vacancies occur.

Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age, experience, etc, should reach the undersigned by 31st October 1914.

Preference will be given to those applicants who know Urdu.

M. KARAMAT ULLAH, B.A., F.C.H.,
Superintending Engineer.
General Branch, Hyderabad, Deccan. 2642

WANTED a LADY Teacher for the post of Head Mistress, A. V. Middle School for Girls, Kashmiri Mohullah, on a salary of Rs 100 per mensem plus Rs.30. per mensem conveyance allowance.

Applicants must be in possession of an intermediate pass and those who have undergone a course of taining will be preferred.

The applicants should note the following points when sending in their applications.

(1) They must have resided at least 3 years in the United Provinces.

(2) They must attach copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to their application.

The application must reach undersigned by the 16th October, 1914. at latest.

W. E. BOTTING,
Secretary, Municipal Board, Lucknow. 2630

WANTED for the P. W. Workshops, Madras, a TEMPORARY ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for 12 months. Salary Rs. 350 mensem with no allowances or free quarters.

Qualifications—a knowledge of Mechanical Engineering, theoretical and practical, Mechanical Drawing and Estimating, Workshop practice, Foundry Work and erection. Ability to control labour and shops during temporary absence of Superintendent. A knowledge of Tamil is desirable. Applications stating age and qualifications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be submitted to the Supg. Engineer, V. Circle, Public Works Department, Madras, by the 15th October.

A H. MORIN,
Supg. Egnineer, V. Circle.
30th September, 1914. 2623

WANTED.

WANTED a BILLET by young Anglo-Indian in any capacity, not afraid of Hard work. Will take up what offers.

Apply J. T. BROWN, RLY. HOTEL. 4093

WANTED.—Able gentleman or lady of literary taste to travel and book orders for the XX CENTURY OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Post 8, Bombay. 4100

WANTED—immediately 3 EX-SOLDIERS (European) (Royal Engineers preferred) for Persian Gulf. For full particulars apply to SHAW WALLACE and Co., Wallace Street, Bombay. 4103

ASSISTANT LADY TEACHER for JUNIOR CLASSES of EUROPEAN HIGH SCHOOL, certificated, good salary for suitable candidate. Apply enclosing copies of certificates to Box No. 923 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 4046

COMPOUNDER, GOAN, English speaking, good experience and testimonials, seeks engagement, Bombay or outstation. Apply Box No. 934, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4091

WANTED a LADY DRESS-MAKER, with experience in cutting and all kinds of needlework. She must be of middle age and able to take charge of a new business. Apply with copies of testimonials to the POPULAR EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE, 6 Burrows Lane, Dabul, Bombay. 4094

WANTED a Science graduate and one in Arts, strong in English and History for the Lyall Collegiate School, Balrampur, trained or experienced hands preferred. Pay according to qualifications from Rs. 70 to Rs. 110, with Provident Fund benefit. Apply with credentials to the Head Master, stating the minimum pay that would be accepted. 2639

A VACANCY exists for an ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, in the Calcutta Mint, on Rs. 140—10—190 per mensem. Applicants, whose age should be between 24 and 28 years, should apply by letter not later than 28th October, giving details of age, nationality, training undergone and subsequent employment with copies (not originals) of testimonials.

The successful applicant will be appointed on probation for 6 months after which time, if confirmed, he will be eligible for free quarters.

Applications to be addressed
MASTER OF THE MINT.
2642 Post Box No. 88, Calcutta.

PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE There is a vacancy in the Chemical Laboratory for one Research Assistant in Agricultural Chemistry. Stipend Rs. 70-7-140, with free quarters. Candidates must be Graduates in Science of some Indian University and preference will be given to one with post graduate laboratory experience.

Applications accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, should be submitted to the Professor of Chemistry at once.

PRINCIPAL and
Professor of Chemistry,
Punjab Agriculture College,
Lyallpur. 2640

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300, no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3496

WELSH COAL FOR SALE—400 tons BEST BUNKERS Ex-Steamer prompt tenders invited. Apply by letter first instance to Box No. C352 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE BUNGALOW No. 5 North, Petty Staff Lines and Bungalow No. 2409 East Street in the cantonment of Poona. Offers to be made to E. S. Duckett East Street Poona, or to HAJI CASSIM LUDHA & Son. Government and Public Auctioners, 30 Main Street, Poona. 3964.

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economics, upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
35, Medows Street,
Bombay. 3979

TO BE LET

FURNITURE for hire to suit bachelors or married couples. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

TO LET well FURNISHED ROOMS for bachelors in Wodehouse Road with or without board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 928, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR of "PATEL HOUSE" 4, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, commanding a charming sea view large compound on either side of the House, a big Verandah 100 ft. by 8 ft., 4 bed rooms, a big Drawing and Dining Room, tiled floorings, latest sanitary arrangements, electric light, motor garage etc. Apply WITHIN. 4102

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAI DINBAI widow of MANECKJI EDULJI CONTRACTOR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our Client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Lamington Road in Bombay and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement five hundred and forty (540) square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/7363 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1797 (7) Street No. 1 F and bounded on or towards, the East by the said Lamington Road on or towards the West by the property of Khimji Cooverji on or towards the North by the moiety of a private passage and beyond that by another property of the Vendor contracted to be sold to Ardeshir Cooverji Vakil and on or towards the South by the moiety of a gully and property of the Vendor known as Block No. 4.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1914.
MULLA & MULLA,
4105 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882
and
In the matter of the BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY LIMITED a joint stock Company registered in Bombay and carrying on business and having its registered office at Girgaum Road (in liquidation).

The PIONEER BANK LIMITED a joint stock Company under the Indian Companies Act and having its registered office at Hummum Street within the Fort .....Petitioner.

Basil N. Lang .....Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that BASIL N. LANG Esquire the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company has received an offer for compromise of the claims of the abovenamed Company against VINAYAK VISHNU RANADE for all liability if any attaching to him as Director of the said Company. The Liquidator has applied to the learned Chamber Judge the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod for sanctioning the compromise. Pursuant to the directions given by His Lordship notice is hereby given that if any creditor desires to oppose or has anything to say in respect of the said compromise he may appear before His Lordship in Chambers on Saturday next the 17th day of October 1913 at 11-30 a.m.

The terms of compromise may be inspected by the creditors at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan attorneys for the Liquidator in their office at No. 9 Bell Lane within the Fort Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of October 1914.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.
4104.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAIL.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

MONDAY and TUESDAY the 19th and 20th OCTOBER, 1914, being public holidays on account of "DEVALI" Week-End Return Tickets will be issued from FRIDAY the 16th October, 1914, to TUESDAY the 20th October, 1914, inclusive and will be available for completion of the return Journey up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY the 21st OCTOBER, 1914, instead of TUESDAY the 20th OCTOBER, 1914.

In the cases mentioned in paras (a) (b) (c) and (d) page 99 and foot note page 101 of the Current Coaching Guide, the Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by the trains and at the times specified on Wednesday the 21st October 1914.

Bombay, 8th October 1914.
W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS (accompanied by earnest money of Rs. 100) are invited for SUPPLYING STONE BALLAST and rubber from Railway quarry at FORT SONGHAD STATION for a period of three years. Specification engine hire rules and draft agreement, etc. can be seen at the Chief Engineer's office Bombay and at the office of the Undersigned where tenders will be received upto 2 P.M., on 20th October, 1914. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. BULKLEY.
Executive Engineer Balsar Division.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Balsar Division. 250

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 24th OCTOBER to WEDNESDAY 11th NOVEMBER, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & COMPANY,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th October, 1914. 4082

REWARD RS. 20.

LOST on the 9th instant, forenoon on QUEEN'S ROAD some PLANS on TRACING CLOTH from Church Gate Station, to Charni Road. Please deliver CARLTON HOTEL Room 42. 4101

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON FRIDAY 16th INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS No. 53 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, NEXT TO MESSRS. TARACHAND PARSRAM JEWELLERS ON THE 1st FLOOR.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at their auction Rooms on FRIDAY the 16th inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), all the teak and black-wood household furniture by well-known makers consisting of dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters, dinner waggons, meatsafes, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, single bedsteads, writing, dressing and washhand tables, marble centre tables and teapoys, easy chairs, Japan folding screen, carpet, chest of drawers, dirty clothes baskets, towel horses, hat stands, rich glass crockery and platedware wall and table ornaments, etc.,

The property of E. Dillon, Esq., going abroad.

The above will be on view from Wednesday.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th October, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager.....Mr. James McGrath.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
THE LAST FEW NIGHTS.
BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
To-night. To-night.

Monday and Tuesday, October 12th & 13th
For the First time in Bombay
Mr. George Edwardes' Recent Adelphi Success
"THE GIRL FROM UTAH"

Wednesday, October 14th.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Wittiest Musical Play of the Year.
"THE LAUGHING HUSBAND"
From the New Theatre, London.

Thursday, October 15th.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Popular Musical Comedy
"THE DANCING MISTRESS"
From the Adelphi Theatre, London.

Friday, October 16th.
Absolutely the Last Night and
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
"STEP THIS WAY"
By general desire.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9-30 p.m.

Plans now open at ROSE & Co.

Prices.
Boxes, Rs. 40, 30 & 15. (to seat 4 & 3)
Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 5.
Pit Stalls, Rs. 3.
Unreserved. Family Circle Rs.2, Gallery Rs.1.
Sailors and Soldiers in Uniform half price to Family Circle and Gallery.
AFTER 6-30 THE PLAN FOR THE EVENING'S PERFORMANCE WILL BE AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Trams to all parts from Bori Bunder immediately after the performance.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.
Tele. 2020. To-Night Tele. 2020
WE SHALL PRESENT
THE BLACK GANG.
The most remarkable Film ever staged,
4,500 FEET of
Passion. Thrills and Excitement.
A Strong Convincing Plot.
Well portrayed and Excellently Acted.
PATHE'S WAR FILMS.
We are the only Show down here
Showing these Pictures Weekly.
"THEY ARE WONDERFUL"
THE "IMPERIAL" PICTURES
ARE THE
ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD
FOR THE
CITY OF BOMBAY.
WE SHOW
3 TIMES NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 p.m.
Prize Shows—Sat. & Sun.—5 to 6-30. p.m.
WE HAVE ONLY ONE MOTTO,
THE BEST
POPULAR PRICES
Under European Management.

FILM! FILM!!
THE SOUTH AFRICAN CINEMA Co.
HAVE
100,000 feet of films for sale (all subjects). Rs. 10 & 15 per 1,000 feet.
1 Edison's latest model projector,
1 Lime light set, and a quantity of usefu sundries
Room No. 112,
Watson's Hotel,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.

We Present a Powerful Drama of Modern Life.

A HEARTLESS WOMAN.

The true Life-Story of a Woman, who, in order to satisfy her ambition of raising herself into the sphere of Rank and Fashion tramples upon all the nobler sentiments of Womanhood, eventually bringing Nemesis upon herself by her own unnatural and heartless conduct.

A PICTURE WHICH WILL CONVEY
A DEEP MORAL LESSON TO ALL.

The Programme includes:—
A LOYAL DESERTER. .. .. (Stirring War Drama).
ANIMATED CARTOONS .. .. (Series No. 8).
SOCIAL DOMESTIC .. .. .. (Comic).
3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

The Greatest Wonder of the 20th Century.

The Latest Invention of the World Renowned Thomas Edison 'Kinetophone!' Kinetophone!!

Talking and Singing Cinema.

Pictures most astounding and marvellous display of Living Human Beings on the Screen.

Also our Grand Star Film "The Last Will and Testament."

Every Saturday and Sunday 5-15 to 6-45; Prize Matinee. And every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD,
Telephone 1266

GWALIOR RACES.

With the sanction of the
STEWARDS WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB
And with the approval of
H. H. THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA,
the Gwalior Autumn Meeting 1914
Is ABANDONED, owing to the war.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Ylcilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
49, Churchgate Street. Agent.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Phuket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34, Agent
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct 9			
Atlantian	Hichton	Southampton	Sept 11
racon	Mason	"	" 10
Oct. 10			
Loja	Irving	Sydney	Sept. 19
Varsova	Sharpe	Kantchi	Oct. 8
Norseman	Berry	Southampton	Sept 5
Jung	Cutbush	Karachi	Oct 9
Dwarka	King	Bombay	Sept 30
Mesaba	Clarke	London	Sept 5
Oct 11			
Whateley Hall	Mead	Port Said	Sept. 26
Nubia		Yokohama	Sept 14

DEPARTURES.

Oct 10

Nigretia	Raddish	Leith & Middlesborough
Lhasa	Rouse	Karachi
Canara	Dagge	Rangoon via Colombo
Abyssa	Davies	Mauritius
Laloja	Irving	London

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday.

Steamer	Bound	for	Genoa etc.
"	Salestte	for	London
"	Clan Macbeth	for	"

S. S. Kirin Maru.—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 10th instant.

S. S. Persia.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia with the homeward mails of the 3rd instant arrived Aden at day-break on Friday the 9th idem.

S. S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, captain H. J. Rouse, sailed on Saturday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nigretia.—The steamer Nigretia, 2,044 tons, captain Raddish, sailed on Saturday for Leith and Middlesborough with a general cargo

S. S. Canara.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, 3,889 tons, captain R. G. Dagge, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon via Colombo with a general cargo.

S. S. Abydas.—The steamer Abydas, 1,939 tons, captain L. Davies, sailed on Saturday for Mauritius with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Aragon.—The steamer Aragon, 6,038 tons, captain W. G. Mason, arrived in harbour on Friday from Southampton which port she left on September 10 with ballast.

S. S. Maloja.—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Maloja, 6,752 tons, captain C. E. Irving, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sydney and sailed on Sunday for London with mails general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Varsova.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varsova, 1,957 tons, captain H. A. Sharpe, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi which port she left on October 8 with ballast.

S. S. Linga.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, captain H. M. Cutbush arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi which port she left on October 9, with a general cargo, 33 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

S. S. Nonsoman.—The steamer Nonsoman 6,929 tons, captain G. Berry, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Southampton which port she left on September 5 with ballast.

The Dwarka.—The B. I. S. No Company's steamer Dwarka 759 tons, captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mahmerah which port she left on September 30 via Karachi with a general cargo, 7 cabin and 55 deck passengers.

S. S. Mesaba.—The steamer Mesaba, 4,422 tons, captain O. P. Clarke, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London which port she left on September with ballast.

S. S. Whateley Hall.—The steamer Whateley Hall, 2,880 tons, captain A. E. Mead, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Port Said which port she left on September 26 with ballast.

S. S. Nubia.—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Nubia, 3,897 tons, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Yokohama which port she left on September 14 via Colombo with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers.

Sunday, October 11th

P. DOCK.

Steamer	Captain	Agents
A Pinto	Rabh	W. H. & Co.
F Pattana	Whipple	W. H. & Co.
M. Morocco	Pickering	J. Finlay & Co.

V. DOCK.

1 Clan Macbeth	Redfor	J. F. & C.
2 Wirtam	Thompson	Ducker Mackie
3 Lochgarth	(Prize vessel)	A. G. & C.
4 Kassala	Smith	A. G. & C.
10 & 11 W dion	Peterson	W. & A. Graham & Co.
12 & 13 Caledonia	Duvall	P. & O. S. N. Co.

B. & W. D.

Bahadur	Waterm'd	B. O. S. N. Co.
Jeswadi	Good m	
Linga 951	Cutbush	Karachi	B. O. S. N. Co.
Subarnati	Synnott	Bo'd. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Astolfo	Seabourne	W. & A. G. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arratoon Apear	Walton	M. M. & Co.
Arnaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Amerpoora		M. M. & Co.
Ashmanah	Dudley	
Avon	Arigoe	
Batgora	O'Connor	M. & Co.
Berbera	Lunar hand	M. M. & Co.
Bangala	Carne	M. M. & Co.
Bharata	Macdonald	M. M. & Co.
Brotwaldia	Evans	M. M. & Co.
Banora	Penny	M. M. & Co.
Caledonia	Bilkie	W. & A. G. & Co.
Chilka	Fenton	M. M. & Co.
Clan	ross	M. M. & Co.
Dimera	Dickinson	M. M. & Co.
Empress of India	Baily	
F. F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Frontela	Bocking	Dock Manager
Glenalbel	Griffiths	Mackinnon
Hoogly	Gurney	T. & Co.
Ilala	Walsh	M. M. & Co.
Ionian	Castaway	
Jeddah	Tervet	T. M. & Co.
Kuwait	Oates	T. M. & Co.
Kurmala	Cantwell	Dock Manager
Laodamia	Menrad	B. & P. S. N. Co.
Lycaon	Hancock	T. M. & Co.
Lyderhorn	Stenson	Dock Manager
Lapwing	Nelson	F. M. & Co.
Lockley Hall	Gardner	E. M. & C.
Mesopota	Kirk	M. M. & Co.
Nicobar	Brooks	M. M. & Co.
Nasulia	Thompson	W. & A. G. & Co.
Nairung	Grant	I. M. & Co.
Partab	Peter	
Neuralia	Watley	M. M. & Co.
Oimara	McLean	M. M. & Co.
Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co.
Rarendela	Williams	Dock Manager
Rhodendela	Jones	Dock Manager
Rhenish	Severs	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Roma	Airdale	Italian S. N. Co.
Shasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co.
Sunda	Bilsbo	M. M. & Co.
Scalia	Johnson	M. M. & Co.
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co.
Subadar	Crebbin	
Salette	Vine	M. M. & C.
Tara	Hamlyn	M. M. & Co.
Tweebridge	Cooper	
Trifels	Prize vessel	Dock Manager
Umatilla	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co.
Varela	Ellis	T. & C.
Varsina	Hamilton	Dock Manager
Victoria	Brown	M. M. & C.
Vipsania	Greenan	
Wartenfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager

EXPORTS.

FOR LONDON

WARTURM (s) 18 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 21 bales buffalo hides, 12 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 653 bales cow hides, 55 bales buffalo hides, 3 bales calf skins, W. A. Graham and Co.; 7 bales calf hides, 263 bales calf and sheep skins, 88 bales buffalo hides, 181 bales cow hides, B. Gannon and Co.

CALEDONIA (s) 12 cwts. fish maws, E. Moledina; 2 bales animal hair, 20 cwts. fish maws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 1,200 cwts. cotton seed oil cake, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.; 10 casks and 12 cases chutney, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Co.; 10 casks chutney, D. D. Framji and Co.; 2 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 6 casks chutney and 10 cwts. rice, N. K. Jassawala; 170 cwts. dry ginger, M. Dossi and Co.; 16 cwts. apricot kernels, M. Jafferbhoy

FOR HULL.

Morocco (s) 4,200 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

ANATOLIA (s) 75,205 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

ROMA (s) 1,501 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 50 bales cotton and 50 bales sawri cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

ROMA (s) 100 cwts. pepper, Volkart Bros.; 14,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devechand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

ROMA (s) 78,299 cwts. cotton seed, cwts. castor seed, C. Boggians and Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR PALERMO.

ROMA (s) 100 cwts. papper, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

S. S. ROMA from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana, 7 cases watches, 271 cases vermouth, 41 cases, 7 casks and 2 barrels wine, 500 bags almonds, 800 baskets and 13,634 bags potatoes, 8 bags black coffee, 10 bales cotton, 6 cases cotton goods, 3 cases silk goods, 45 cases and 9 bales mixed piece goods, 3 cases silk waste yarn, 806 bags cummin seed, 50 cases resens, 50 cases condensed milk, 4 cases chocolate, 6½ silk worm eggs, 24 cases and 33 barrels colour, 100 barrels pomice stone.

S. S. SALSETTE from Shanghai, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co., 1 bale cotton yarn, 22 cases silk waste yarn, 355 bales and 14 cases silk, 9 cases silk goods, 200 bars silver, 1 package tea.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., have sent us the following weekly circular issued by them on September 17:—

GOLD.

Gold continues to flow steadily into the Bank of England Reserves. The following receipts have been notified by the Bank:—

Sept. 10th £1,062,000, in bar gold.
Sept. 10th £151,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Sept. 11th £11,000 in bar gold.
Sept. 11th £124,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Sept. 12th £10,000 in bar gold.
Sept. 14th £65,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Sept. 15th £66,000 in bar gold.
Sept. 15th £125,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Sept. 16th £34,000 in bar gold.
Sept. 16th £74,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Sept. 16th £500,000 set aside for H. M. Treasury Note Redemption Account.

The net influx during the week is £1,222,000.

Owing to a shortage of currency, it is proposed to mint gold coin of local design in British South Africa.

SILVER.

The trend of prices has been downward. The lowest price during the week was 23 5/16d. on Tuesday a drop of 11/16d. from that of Monday, notwithstanding that supplies were for from plentiful. Sellers were placed at a disadvantage owing to the continued absence of Eastern support.

The desire to supplement currency facilities is not confined to this hemisphere, for the United States of America is contracted to the purchase of no less than 23,000,000 ozs. for subsidiary silver coin. The authorization stipulated that the price paid should not be above the average of the quotations between January 15th and June 15th, 1914, namely, about 27¼d. per oz. std. Therefore, until that price is exceeded, supplies from America are likely to be cut off considerably at the source.

Certain of the Mexican refineries are at work, but the high rate of insurance now necessary to cover war risk does not encourage shipments.

On the other hand, it is announced that silver to the value of £40,000, which sank with the "Empress of Ireland" has been recovered.

One thing is very plain, the character of the market is such that any real competition can hardly fail to cause upward movements as pronounced as those which take place in a downward direction.

The extreme strain placed upon currency systems as a consequence of the War is not likely to be relaxed at once, whether the War come to an unexpectedly swift end, or be unduly prolonged, and an exceptionally large demand for silver coin is likely to arise for some time to come

The following Indian Currency Statement was issued on Aug. 11th:—

Note Circulation 7069 lacs.
Rupees 3360 lacs
Gold in England 765 lacs.
Gold in India 1,546 lacs.
Silver Rupees in Gold Standard Reserve 600 lacs.

The stock in Bombay on the 15th instant was 4,800 bars.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is one penny below that fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Sept. 11, 25 3/16 cash; Sept. 12, 25 cash, Sept. 14, 24 5/8 cash; Sept. 15, 23 15/16 cash; Sept. 16, 24 1/4 cash Sept. 17 24 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 24.5 each.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p.oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p.oz. Nominal.

*These have since been replaced by Gold transferred from the preceding item.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10

A fresh disturbance appeared in North-west India and has caused a few thunder-showers in north Punjab, elsewhere the rainfall has been mainly confined to south-east peninsula.

The rainfall has been local in north Punjab and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, West United Provinces, South-east Punjab and Kashmir.

The chief amounts are:—Murree one inch, Rawalpindi one and a half; Pamban five; Negapatam three quarters and Madras a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in south Peninsula, in Punjab and surrounding hills.

Arabian Sea Report:—The mail steamer reports light unsteady winds between Aden and Bombay.

Earthquake Report:—A slight earthquake was recorded yesterday afternoon at sixteen hours forty-one minutes on the Simla Seismograph. It was probably an after shock of the morning earthquake.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 10TH OCTOBER, 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 10th October, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hrs.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the north-west Punjab and the extreme north; Multan has had 0.43in. and Rawalpindi 1.34in. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.15in. of rain. Skies are generally clear. Day temperature is in defect at Agra, Mainpuri and Allahabad; night temperature is below normal at Jhansi and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and clear or lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess at Karachi. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Night temperature is in defect at Deesa and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of rainfall in the south of the Peninsula. Precipitation has been nearly general on the south Coromandel coast and fairly general in south Malabar. Conditions have again become disturbed in north-west India and rainfall has been fairly general in the extreme north and the south-west Punjab. Moderate cloud has appeared over the whole of the Punjab and upper Sind. Isolated showers have occurred in the United Provinces also.

Fairly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel coast and in Malabar and some showers in the inland districts of south-east Madras and in the Punjab and upper Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 10th of October 1914.

STATIONS	Temp in shade. Washington St. Max.	Temp in shade. Washington St. Min.	Hours Bright	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Since 1st Jan to date	Variation from Normal
BOMBAY—ARBA—						
Bombay	90.0	78	..	1.0	24.07	—0.01
Do. (S'bb)	90	76	8.4	0.7	22.72	0.72
Juah						
Minkat	93.7	81.6	7.4	0.5	20.36	0.36
Do. (S'b)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.6	69.8	10.4	0.13	9.71	4.98
Rawalpindi		57.2	9.5	1.34	9.48	1.85
Lahore	90.4	64.2	9.4	0.2	19.2	4.05
Simla	69.7	54.9	9.0	0.02	15.8	
Amballa	88.7	61.5	7.4	..	34.26	9.72
Delhi	90.0	71.8	6.2	..	29.15	5.61
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.4	70.1	6.2	..	9.00	4.85
Mainpuri	83.4	65.1	7.8	0.15	24.47	—0.08
Jhansi	87.0	70.5	5.1	..	24.86	—10.15
Cawnpore	89.4	67.1	6.4	..	26.33	—4.44
Allahabad	91.6	67.3	6.1	..	36.15	0.73
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	99.1	76.2	9.4	..	4.43	2.17
Karachi	87.1	79.0	7.7	..	6.65	0.42
Ajmer	91.6	66.2	8.4	..	18.74	—0.20
Bikaner	94.2	66.1	9.8	..	23.97	2.17
Jaipore	93.1	66.2	9.2	..	24.64	—1.58
Kotah						
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.0	69.4	7.5	..	11.26	—2.08
Dwarka	86.3	75.4	8.2	..	17.6	3.47
Veraval	88.0	71.6	6.6	..	27.17	10.11
Rajkot	91	68.7	9.3	..	34.51	8.89
Bhavnagar Para	94.6	69.2	9.4	..	19.10	12.27
Surat	95.2	72.3	8.6	..	57.66	17.09
Ahmedabad	96.5	67.1	9.6	..	19.7	10.85
Deesa	98.6	64.1	8.5	..	26.58	9.37
Neemuch	94	64	8.2	..	29.15	1.91
Indore	91.7	64	6.1	..	26.36	—4.44
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.7	66.9	7.5	..	47.21	—8.93
Saugor	92	67.3	5.1	..	32.11	—10.69
Chhatisgarh	90.9	64.8	7.2	..	43.85	—2.24
Khandwa	93.8	68.2	9.2	..	31.09	3.22
Akola	95.5	68.4	9.4	..	26.63	—2.42
Amraoti	93.1	67.1	8.9	..	31.83	—2.02
Nagpur	93.6	68	8.6	..	39.82	—4.04
Chanda	92.8	70.6	8.8	..	35.74	—12.55
Raipur	91.2	73.6	6.7	..	41.48	—3.47
KONKAN—						
Bombay	9	8.79	4.6	..	81.29	11.70
Ratnagiri	88	77.3	3.6	..	126.6	24.29
Mormugao	86.5	77.6	9.5	..	113.18	26.61
Karwar	86	75.8	9.6	..	144.30	30.55
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92	65	9.0	..	27.21	7.19
Ahmednagar	92	68	5.1	..	17.1	—2.82
Poona	91	70.7	9	..	29.99	7.81
Sholapur	92	71.6	..	..	14.1	—0.15
Nilapur	90	70	9.2	..	13.4	—2.35
Belgaum	86	69.7	5.2	..	79.4	39.2
Aurangabad	91	67	8.5	..	5	0.37
Nizamabad (Indur)	87	70	8.0	..	33.5	17.01
Hyderabad	91.9	74	7	..	39.3	14.26
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Madras	92	76.1	9.8	..	13.71	26.99
Calicut	87	77.1	9.3	1.09	98.89	2.37
Cochin	91.3	76.5	9.8	..	74.9	—1.01
Colombo	86.5	78.2	9.0	0.62	76.14	2.37

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER		
		Bombay Mean Time	Depth in feet		Bombay Mean Time	Depth in feet	
	Oct	h. m	ft. in		h. m	ft. in	
S	10	a 2 24	26 2		m 7 59	20 9	
Sun	11	a 3 10	25 6		m 8 45	21 6	
M	12	a 3 52	25 11		m 9 28	22 0	
Tu	13	a 4 31	25 4		m 10 11	22 0	
W	14	a 5 10	24 2		m 10 54	21 6	
Th	15	a 5 51	22 10		m 11 40	20 4	
F	16	m 8 49	26 9		m 1 14	8 11	
		9 12a	26 8		2 27a	19 0	
					3 12a	7 7	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.		Sunrise	Sunset
" 10	(Saturday)	" 6h. 31m.	" 6h. 20m.
" 11	(Sunday)	" 6h. 32m.	" 6h. 19m.
" 12	(Monday)	" 6h. 32m.	" 6h. 18m.
" 13	(Tuesday)	" 6h. 32m.	" 6h. 16m.
" 14	(Wednesday)	" 6h. 33m.	" 6h. 17m.
" 15	(Thursday)	" 6h. 33m.	" 6h. 14m.
" 16	(Friday)	" 6h. 33m.	" 6h. 13m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 12th. 8h 8.5m. p.m. New Moon 19.4 Oct 19th 6h 35.m. p.m. First Quarter 1914 Oct. 26th. 5h 14.0. m. a.m. Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3rd 3h 13.6 a.m.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The following resolution has been issued:—In their resolution No. 12. 253-4 dated the 17th June, 1914, the Government of India referred to the necessity of examining the administration of the whole co-operative movement in the stages above that of the individual society not only in regard to the relations of central and provincial banks with the money market on the one hand and with their constituent societies on the other but also in regard to the extent to which expert assistance was required for management, inspection and audit. The Government of India have decided to entrust this enquiry to a committee constituted as follows:—Sir E. D. Maclagan President. Messrs. A. E. English, I.C.S., the Hon. Mr Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. N. Azhar Ali, Mr W. Renwick, members, and Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., Secretary. The primary duty of the committee will be to examine whether the movement, especially in the higher stage and in its financial aspect, is progressing on sound lines and to suggest any measures of improvement which seem to be required. For this purpose the enquiry will be directed primarily to an examination of such matters as the constitution and working of central and provincial banks the financial connection between the various part of the co-operative organisation the audit, inspection and management of all classes of societies, the utilization of the reserve, and the manner in which reserve funds should be exhibited in the annual accounts. At the same time the Government of India do not desire rigidly to limit the scope of the enquiry and the committee may at its discretion consider and make recommendations regarding any important aspect of the co-operative movement. The committee will assemble at Delhi on the 16th November, 1914, and will tour in such parts of India as it may consider necessary. The Government of India trust that local Governments and administrations will afford to the committee all the assistance which it may require and will comply with any request for information and advice which may be addressed to them by it.

DEATH OF DIWAN BAHADUR LALLUBHA PURSHOTAMRAI.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 8.

Dewan Bahadur Lalljibhai Purshotamrai died of heart failure yesterday morning at the age of 71. The deceased retired from service in 1903 and led a quiet life.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 10th October 91 was 3.150 inches. No temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers on ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees recording as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay 9th October 1914.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.985 inche
Temperature of Air	85.0 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79 9 "
Dew Point	8 2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0 814 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	3 6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	90 5 "
Minimum do. do.	79 8 "
General direction of Wind from mid night to midnight	SE, S S W, ENE, W N W, NNW N,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	102 miles.
Total of Rain	0 00 inches
Total fall during month	0 01 "
Total fall during year	81 44 "
Actual fall of rain to [illegible] of 24th October	0.00 "

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	23⅛
Tone not-quoted	
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 % since 6th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	233,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 10th.

Paid into the Bank of England	£926,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 9th.

Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	408,000
" " " at Interior Ports	416,000
Rubber	64
Silver	51⅛
New Orleans Cotton	7½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool 9th. Oct.

Cotton sales 3,000 bales Imports 1242.

London, October 10 h

	Bales
Cotton Sales	2,800
"	3,614
F. G. F. Egyptian Cotton	730

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 9th Oct.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	3,000
" Forwarded	38,000
" Imports	9,000
" Stock	786,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Oct. 10th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	1,210,000
Total Sales	19,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Export	3,000
East Indian Stock	77,000
East Indian Forwarded	800
East Indian Actual Export	400
American Afloat	81,000
East Indian Afloat	8,000
Total Afloat	107,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS REPORTS.

London, Oct. 9th.

JAVA [illegible]

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.	21 6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	43

METALS.

Selected copper	65¾

FREIGHT.

Cocoanut	27
Ceylon Rubber	2-1½

LONDON, Oct. 10.

White Java Sugar from India Oct.	20.9
White Wheat Karachi	44.9
Calcutta jute Oct.	18

Understand that shippers here refuse to work under 5 per cent.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 10th October.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are practically unchanged and there is not much business doing.

Quotations —

TT'S SELLING—	s. d.
T T ready	1 3 13/16 to 27/32
D D. mail	1 3½
T T forward Oct. 15th	1 3 27/32
BANK'S BUYING—	
Private D D ready	1 4 1/16
Documentary	1 4 ⅛
Trans 3 m-s ready	172.
30 d/s Japan	171½

BULLION

Ready bar Silver in London was 23 5/8 or 3/16 lower. In New York the rate was 51¾. In the local market ready bars are selling at about our quotation.

Quotations.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	6	0
Sovereigns (drafts)	15	0	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty)	73	13	0

Exchange at Par Silver from Bombay by Rail on 8th Octo er 1914.

	Bars,	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	13*	14 993
B. B. & C. I. Railway	31	36,843

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

There were recorded a few transactions in the Paper Market in the vicinity of Rs. 92.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) were placed at Rs. 98.

The Share Market remained closed. We understand that the directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Works have recommended, for the first time, a dividend of 6 per cent., i.e., Rs. 45 per ordinary share of the company. These gigantic works were started about seven years ago which had its origin in the great brain of one who is no longer alive to see its fruition—the brain of the late Mr. Jamasheji Tata. Very great hopes were entertained by the shareholders at the start of the undertaking as the shares had risen to premium within a very short time after its promulgation, but the construction of the Works spread over a long period and it took seven years before the

(Continued on page 4.)

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COMMERCIAL.

(*Continued from page 3.*)

original shareholders could get any return on their capital. Taking into view the present disturbed state of the Iron and Steel Markets and the consequent stoppage of foreign supplies, it is an undoubted fact that the company has before it a very bright future and the possibility of a gradual increment in dividend can confidently be anticipated by the shareholders who have waited with patience for profits for a prolonged period of seven years.

COTTON.

Letters by the mail from America, dated about the beginning of September, contain interesting information regarding the cotton crop, and the Lever Bill. The weather up to that time had been very favourable, and the crop promised to be a large one, possibly a record. Texas was expected to give the largest yield ever known, and all other States were doing well. Farmers were not inclined to sell at the price then offering, viz. about 7 cents, and only about twenty per cent. of the cotton picked had been sold. It is stated that 7 cents does not pay the actual cost of growing in Texas this season. Regarding the Lever Bill, the time chosen by the Senate to complete the legislative action required to make the Bill a law, has met with much disapproval. While the whole country was considering projects for financing the Season's cotton crop, the enactment of legislation on the Bill was considered to be quite out of place, and calculated to hamper the American cotton trade during a period of great danger.

In the local market there is nothing fresh to report. The minimum rates for forward contracts remain unchanged and there is nothing doing. For ready cotton the enquiry is small and prices continue to give way. Nice lots of ready Bengals are selling at Rs. 100 per candy, and of Khamgaon Akola styles at Rs. 120.

Quotations:—Minimum rates.
Good M. G. Broach, Rs. 205 March.
F. G. Bengal, Rs. 135 January.
Fine Bengal, Rs. 145 January.
Fine Khamgaon Akola, Rs. 170 January.
Fine Khandeish, Rs. 155 January.
F. G. Khandeish, Rs. 145 January.

Stocks of American cotton are as under:—
U. S. Ports, 408,000 against 596,000 last year.
Interior Ports, 416,000 against 323,000 last year.
Liverpool, 786,000 against 404,000 last year.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Business for forward delivery remains at a standstill. For ready Linseed there is a better enquiry and business has been done at Rs. 5-14 B.T. Ready Rapeseed is selling at Rs. 6 B.T. for brown Cawnpore, and Rs. 7-7 B.T. for Yellow Guzerat. Castorseed is quiet at Rs. 5-6 R.T. There is nothing doing in other seeds. Wheat is steady at Rs. 6-10 R.T. for ready White Karachi Bangla.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m yesterday:—

Cotton	64	Bales.
Wheat	7 518	Qrts
Linseed	Nil	
Rape, Rai etc	Nil	,,
Gingellyseed	Nil	,,
Poppyseed	Nil	,,
Groundnuts	512	,,
Castorseed	349	,,
Rice	1,575	,,
Myrabolams	Nil	,,
Cottonseed	2 592	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	,,
Gram	5,113	,,
[illegible]	1,67[illegible]	,,
[illegible]	6	,,
Barley	407	,,

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England issued the following on September 9th.—

£3.000.000 has been "set aside" on account of Currency note redemption account on behalf of H. M. Treasury.

The Bank of England issued the following on September 16th:—

£500,000 has been "set aside" on account of H. M. Treasury Currency note Redemption account.

London, Sept. 14th.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for theMonth of August 1914.

TO CALCUTTA.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. (IN YDS.)	
Bleached and White	19,700,000
Unbleached and Grey	77,900,000
Dyed and Colored	4,300,000
Printed	6,000,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN LBS.)	
Dyed and Bleached	290,000
Unbleached and Grey	290,000
Total Shipment of Salt	2,000

TO RANGOON.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. (IN YDS.)	
Bleached and White	2,500,000
Unbleached and Grey	850,000
Dyed and Colored	1,500,000
Printed	1,150,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN LBS.)	
Dyed and Bleached	140,000
Unbleached and Grey	30,000

TO MADRAS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. (IN YDS.)	
Bleached and White	3,300,000
Unbleached and Grey	4,400,000
Dyed and Colored	800 000
Printed	2,000,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN LBS.)	
Dyed and Bleached	130.000
Unbleached and Grey	320,000

TO BOMBAY.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. (IN YDS.)	
Bleached and White	14,000,000
Unbleached and Grey	12,000,000
Dyed and Colored	7,200,000
Printed	14,700,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN LBS.)	
Dyed and Bleached	220,000
Unbleached and Grey	620,000

TO KARACHI.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. (IN. YDS.)	
Bleached and White	16,200,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,730,000
Dyed and Colored	2,200,000
Printed	6,900,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN LBS.)	
Dyed and Bleached	100,000
Unbleached and Grey	20,000

HIGH COURT.

CHARGES AGAINST A BARRISTER

HEARING HELD OVER

The further hearing of the matter in which under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction vested in the High Court, Mr. Pestonji Cursetji Tarapore, barrister-at-law and advocate of the Bombay High Court, has been called upon at the instance of the Advocate-General to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the disciplinary jurisdiction for grossly improper conduct with regard to a suit Dadabhai Ardeshir v. Jivanji heard and decided by him in favour of Dadabhai, was resumed on Saturday afternoon before a special Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Davar and Mr. Justice Hayward.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine appeared for the Advocate-General. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. D. D. Desai appeared for Mr. P. C. Tarapore.

Mr. Setalvad closed his address for Tarapore on Friday evening.

In the course of his reply Mr. Jardine stated that Mr. Setalvad laid stress upon the dual position of Tarapore in the State as a judge and as a Karbhari. Mr. Jardine urged that it was exactly because of this dual capacity that Tarapore was enabled to do as he acted as a judicial officer. Counsel submitted that they had nothing to do with whether Tarapore had decided the case rightly or wrongly. The only question was whether Tarapore as a judge and as a servant of the State was guilty of misconduct. Various acts were alleged. Counsel submitted that a judge could do wrong very considerably under the colour of right. Hence it might not be easy to show, taking a particular act by itself whether it amounted to misconduct. But his conduct should be taken as a whole to see whether he was so guilty.

Referring to the letter of 25th November, counsel said that it betrayed the extraordinary interest Tarapore took in seeing his judgment upheld. Everything that happened before and after fitted in with what that letter betrayed. Counsel then took the charges in their chronological order. The first charge was about procuring Exhibits 46 and 47 and getting these documents on record. The first point was that in that letter. (Exb. 47) which Tarapore admitted had been drafted by him, the writer went out of his way to create evidence for the plaintiff. It set out the plaintiff's case with particularity and exactness and that letter was admitted in evidence.

But the most important point was that this letter was antedated. The suit was filed on the 5th of March and apparently realising that there should be evidence in support of plaintiff, this draft was dated 1st of March, though it was forwarded with the letter of the 5th.

The reply was that such was the practice of the State, namely, to take Raja Shaheb's orders as passed on the date on which they were given and to act upon them even before they were passed. The short answer to that, said counsel, was that this was not an order at all but only a letter to Dadabhoy.

It was contended by the other side that the fact that Tarapore was going to resign was inconsistent with his having a personal interest in the matter. As to his resignation two different reasons had been given for his desire to resign. But the fact that he paraded himself as being anxious to resign was not inconsistent with his having a personal interest in the matter.

When the Raja had stated that he did not know what were the contents of the letter before he signed it—and that explanation was perfectly reasonable in view of the fact that Tarapore had acquired a dominant influence over the Raja by flattering him and playing upon his fears—and that the Raja had good reason to be extremely apprehensive about some matter.

At the end of 1911, Tarapore was threatening the Raja with reference to confidential letters. There was something which preyed on the Raja's mind, and therefore there was nothing improbable in the statements made in his affidavit and circumstances showed them to be absolutely true. Therefore a perfectly reasonable explanation had been given had the Raja come to sign that document,—whether it was due to the Raja's weakness or the machinations of Tarapore, or as was more probable, to a combination of both. It was contended that that explanation should be disregarded because the Raja had declined to submit himself to cross-examine. But the chiefs of Native States were extremely sensitive about their dignity and the Raja in this case did what any other chief would have done.

The learned Advocate-General then referred to the attachment of Jivanjee's property moveable and immoveable and to the contempt proceedings as a result of which Jivanjee was sent to jail for four days, the effect of which was to impede him in his defence and rule him out of the action.

His manner of dealing with contempt proceedings gave strong indications of bias, and the fact that he ante-dated the two orders, namely that the Court was a Court of Record and that the language of the Court was Mahrathi—was gross misconduct.

Fortified with these orders which were anti-dated April 1st Tarapore refused audience to Mr. Binning, on April 2nd, perhaps technically a correct but really a most strange and unprecedented thing to do.

The Advocate-General then referred to the subsequent acts of coercion, the telegrams, and to the Rs 2.000 which were offered to Mr. James Macdonald and contended that the explanations given by Tarapore with regard to these could not be accepted at all.

Judgment was reserved.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY 12TH OF OCTOBER, 1914.

Before The Honourable Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
For Consent Decree.

231-14—Tyabji D & Co. Laxman Bhimrao & anr v. Gejjman Bhimrao and ors Dept F & D Mirza M & M.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

6-14—Daphtary F & D Gajanan Bhimrao v. Laxman Bhimrao & anr Tyabji & Co. Mirza M & M.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

655-12—Bhai K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Ahirchand v. Prof. Trimbowan das Kalliandas Gajjar & ors. Bick. M K. & Co. 4-8-14 Part Heard. Tyabji Dr. C. A. Payne & Co

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

576-13—Captain and V. Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Bai Hirabai, Khund L and M.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

5-14—Sm B. & Co. Bai Kashi widow Nanashanker Mahashanker & anr. Jain. R & D.

13-14—Purmanand & Co. Purshotam Gopaldas Ghadially v. Krishnabai widow & anr. Manu. H & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji Cursondas v Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Benkuverbai and ors Madhowji K and C. Mirza M and M

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail v Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Daby and ors v Hetiji Ardeshir Daby and ors, Parsi and Dr, Davar and Co.

307-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gugaji and Co a firm v Dayabai Chotalal and anr, C P D Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakinabai widow v. Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Suroff D and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K & and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manohar Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co

494-13—Madh K and C, Khimji Vassanji and anr v Narsi Dhanji and ors, Bhimji and Co, As Part Heard, 26-9-14.

Short Cause.

507-14—Khunderao L & M Khumaji Gugaji & Co., a firm v Dayabai Chotalal & anr C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G & Co., Sakinabai Widow v Bai Kazbai Widow & ors Suroff D & D.

371-14—Pennigir M & S Bachibai Widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram & anr Pestonji R K & Co., Jehangir S M & H.

579-14—Edgelow G W Co., Harivallabhdas Becnardas & anr v Manoher Virji and anr Ardeshir H D & Co., Edgelow G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

94-13—Madhowji K & Ch. Khimji Varsanji & Co. v. Narse Dhanji and ors. Bhimji & Co.

284-14—Tyabji D and Co, Gulamali Mahomed Sujan v Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey and ors, Captain and V, Jeh M and S, Little and Co.

871-14—Captain and V, Jafferbhai Dattoo v Gulam Alli Mahomed Sujan and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

411-14—Surajmal and Co, Rukhmanibai v Radhabai widow and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

Long Causes.

167-14—Manji Karmshey Gopalji & ors v. Ard H D & Co Ty D & Co. Between Defts. 2 to 4.

288-14—Manecklal & Co. Bai Sakubai v. Ganpat Kashinath Munter Mehta D & I

152-14—Vachha and Co, Merwanji Rustomji Mody v Anandrao Vishwanath Jayakar and anr. Little and Co.

233-13—Little and Co. Pranlal Kahandas v Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and ors, Bhai K and G, Mulji and Tha.

1058-13—Khand L and M, Nagardas Laldas Shroff and ors v Rustomji Pestonji Oomrigar and Co a firm and ors, Jeh S M and H, Sm B and Co, M B Chothia, Matu J and M, Mulla and Mulla.

461-11—Surajmal and Co, Jethalal Fulchand v Haridas Premji and ors, Purmanand and Co. Moti and D.

446-14—Daph F and D, Bai Jadav alias Bai Mane widow v Sunderji Devchand and anr, Smetham B and Co.

192-13—In Person, Haribux Bilserai and ors v Ramgopal and anr, Payne and Co.

102-13—Malvi H M and R, Tribhuwandas Narrandas Malvi v Abdullally Hajiyi Pagdiwalla and ors, Vachha and Co.

193-14—Madhowji K & Ch Lakhabai v. Soonderbai widow Soonderdas & Co.

85-13—Motichand & D Harmukhrai Sundermal a firm v. Kunjlal Amichand Rustomji & G & anr Malvi H M & R.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No 43

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

SHORT CAUSE.

413-13—Bhai K & G Dewchand Waghji a firm v. Tokersey Kanji a firm Wadia G & Co.

Long Causes.

544-14—In Person Maneckbai widow v. Gopaldas Govindram—Mati J & M.

553-14—Nadirshaw & D Dinbai widow & ors. v. Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla Crawford B & Co.

556-14—Rustomji & G. Dewji Jaitha & anr. v. Lakhmidas Narsey—Payne & Co.

562-14—Payne & Co. Ebrahim Haji Jossab & anr. v. Ali Mahomed Cumrudin Jarewalla Post R. K & Co.

563-14—Jehangir S M & H Luxmidas Devidas Gordhandas Virjiwandas Khund L & M.

S o ct 347-12310-14—Mulla & Mulla Dadabhai Dajibhai Baria v. Alli Mahomed Sharif Payne & Co.

511-14—Captain & Co. Messrs. Bhawanji Versey & Co. a firm v. Maganram Ramkishen a firm Tyabji D & Co.

1072-13—Pandia & Co Vasanji Hirji Gokuldas v. Maganlal M Vakil & Sons a firm Amin & D.

250-14—The B B & C I Ry Co. v. Samalbhai Nathoobhai a firm & ors Bh K & G Captain & V Bithvant the defts.

905-13—Dastur & Co Takersey Khairaj v. Mulji Shamji & anr Captain & V.

457-14—Malvi H M & R Messrs Harnandrai Phulchand a firm v. Mussamut Asharfi widow.

317-13—Buck M R & Co Sonubai widow & ors v. Varajdas Bhaidas Daph F & D.

1128-13—Ard H D & Co Bai Poorbai widow v. Damji Hirji alias Jetha & anr Captain & V.

203-13—S A Tyabji Atmaram Mangesh Dubhasi Durgubai widow.

270-13—Mehta D & L Esmail Mahomed & anr Piarbai widow & anr Khambatta & Co.

394-14—Mulji & Tha Molubhai Ibrahim & Co. v. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhatt Daph F & D.

678-11—Judah & S Mahadev Babaji Ram & ors v. Vasudev Nilkant Agte Sabnis & G M G C & N.

343-14—Hiralal & Co J S Slater v. Bai Rewa widow & anr Manecklal & Co.

87-13—Dastur & Co Ahmedbhoy Abdulbhoy Peribhoy v. Mahomed Abdinbhoy Pirbhoy & ors Bhai K & G Matu J & M.

271-14—Ard H D & Co Fatmabai v. Rahmatbai & ors Little & Co Mehta D & L.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Results of the Preliminary Scientific Examination and of the Intermediate M. B., B. S. Examination of the Bombay University have been declared as follows:—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

First Class.

Ramkrishna Pandurang Koppikar.

Second Class.

Radhakrishen Tahilram Advani, Nilkanth Krishnarao Athalye, Vaman Vishnu Bandekar, Prabhakar Narayan Bhagvat, Kaikhusru Maneckji Bharucha, Bhaulal Punsi Bhate, Kashinath Dattatraya Bhave, Kundan Jhamatmal Bhavnani, Maneck Pallonji Bhiladvala, Hanmant Bhimrao Bidi, Raghunath Balkrishna Chandrachud, Bhimrao Gururao Chikerur, John Boniface Coelho, Barjor Bomanji Dalal, Sachdeva Daswandi-Mall, Mohanlal Lalji Dave, Sorabji Navroji Debu, Ramchandra Sakharam Deshpande, Titus Fermino DeSouza, Joseph Erasmus Dias, Cecilia D'Monte, Padam Hiraji Doctor, Edulji Phirozsha Engineer, Pascali Copertino Fernandes, Ernest Figueiredo, Hormusji Khurshedji Fozdar, Jayantilal Hargovindas Gandhi, Vishnu Bhaskar Govande, Manmohannath Shamnath Gupta, Ali Ahmed Hoda, Parmanand Harumal Jhangiani, Bhalchandra Shankar Joshi, Ramrao Annappa Kalle, Pritam Variasing Karamchandani, Ramchandra Keshav Ketkar, Raghunath Bapuji Khare, Rajaram Krishnarao Kuvadekar, Shiavax Dadabhoy Langrana, Yadav Balvant Mangrulkar, Lambai Shamrao Mankar, Narmadashankar Madhavrai Mankodi, Lawrence Conceicao Mascarenhas, William Evelyn Mascarenhas, Bhaichand Magan lal Mehta, Navroji Nasserwanji Mehta, Eugene Menezes, Raghunandrai Shriniwasraj Mudaria, Ratan Kumar Misra, Valery Victor Monteiro, Bhimrao Shrikrishna Mote, Naja Rustomji Mukadam, Krishna Narayan, Louis Oswald, Bhargav Parshuram Paranjpe, Ratilal Lakhbhai Parikh, John Chrysostom Pereira, Putli Hormusji Pesikaka, Temmi Hormusji Pesikaka, Pestonji Merwanji Petigara, Vasudev Ganesh Phanse, Joseph Sebastian Pinto, Goolbai A. C. Postwala, Mehran A. C. Postwala, Chhatrasinh Bharatsinh Raval, Amritlal Udayasankar Rinaani, Vasudev Nilkant Salvi, Trimbak Baburao Sarwate, Narayan Ramchandra Senjit, Chuharmal Partabrai Shahani, Hazari Lal Sharma, Natvarlal Fakirbhai Sheth, Kaliyur Narayanswamiyer Shrinivas, Datcatraya Keshav Sontakke, Raghavendra Subbarao, Gulcheher Cursetji Surveyor, Satyendranath Tarkhad, Yeshwant Atmaram Telang, Khatanmal Teckchand Thadani, Ambashankar Manishankar Tripathi, Balvant Appaji Vaidya, Krishnabai Vinayakrao Vaidya, Burjorji Perosha Vakil, Pruthulal Motilal Vasavada, V. S. Venkataraman, Shankar Vishnu Waingankar, Ganesh Yeshwant Watve.

Not Classed.

Jalbhoy Dadabhoy Jassawalla.

Lanibai Shamrao Mankar wins the Mrs. Satyavati Lalubhai Samaldass Scholarships.

Gulcheher Cursetji Surveyor wins the Sir Dinshah Maneckji Petit Scholarship.

Ali Mahomed Hoda wins the Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.

INTERMEDIATE M. B. B. S.

First class. (In order of merit: Kevalram Tarasing Ramchandani; Purshottam Vishvanath Gophale; Tapidass Mangaldass Doctor; Soiru Manjanath Kamat; Indulal Sevaklal Dave; Vasant Ganesh Monile; and Sankar Ramchandra Joglekar. Second class.—Nilkanth Purshottam Agharkar, Baharsing Jagatsing Ajwani, Sundarji Valji Anjaria, Narayan Ramchandra Bastodkar, Narayan Krishnarao Bidi, Meherjibhoy Fardunji Bisni, Mohan Lal Brij, Chandrakant Chhaganprasad Divanji, Burjorji Rustomji Doctor, Avabai Fehangirji Dodhi, Naval Maneckji Dotivala, Ardaeviraf Dinshah Edal-Behram, Apolinario Fernandes, Vaman Gajanan Gadre, Sorab Dinshawji Ginwala, Purushottam Gopal Gune, Govind Vaman Herekar, Hormusji Dinshaw Kalapesi, Gopal Narain Khanna, Dinkar Keshav Kher, Myrtle Machado, Bulchand Rattanmal Malkani, Madhusudan Babaji Mandhe, Govind Shivram Mandlik, Nautamlal Popatbhai Mankad, Pruchsha Burjorji Mazagonwala, Ramshankar Kripashankar Metha, Dayaram Harumal Mirchandani, Edulji Shapurji Modi, Keshav Ganesh Mohile, John Vincent Nazareth, Narhar Bhalchandra Palnitkar, Srinivasrao A. Paraki, Gulbai Pirojsha Patel, Sourendra Mohon Pathak, Bhau Rangnath Patharkar, Francis Joseph Sequeira, Narayan Raghunath Shahane, Kanayalal Naraindas Sonpar, Abdul Rahim Syed, Raghunath Sabaji Tirodkar, Thomas Wells.

Avabai Jehangirji Dodhi wins the Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Medicine.

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

The panic experienced by traders on this side will, it is feared, not allow any one to feel normal times in the very near future. The cloth-market every week appears more desolate, and consequently patience to a very large extent is being demanded of merchants and offices to prevent a very serious crisis. Unless very soon after the Divali holidays if not a very active, at least some demand crops up, the penalty for the present cowardly panic will have to be paid. It is hoped, however, that the big shroffs, brokers and merchants will soon learn to realize that the war, however unfortunately disastrous ought not to affect in the direction it has. Loyalty to Government is best depicted by having entire confidence in its resources, and thus the misery created by disorganizing trade, ought soon to be mended for the welfare of all parties concerned.

In *grey goods*, owing to large accumulation and no demand, standard lines have experienced a small further drop in prices. A couple of important European Houses possess stocks of their own, purchased on cheap basis, and these even, they are necessarily unable to clear in spite of the efforts of the firm to dispose them of at a loss. Fresh goods continue to arrive, and this tends to depreciate the style all the more *Bleached cloths* move at tortoise pace, bazaar values continuing to fall; loss in price and loss in interest, being the lot of the holders. In Nainsooks 16 by 14 and low counts, staple qualities of a well-known Euroepean House, have been sold for the Delhi market in very small quantities at a further reduction of half to one anna a piece. At these reduced prices even, further sales are not possible, though the purchasers are willing to buy small lots, if a further reduction is possible. Considering the not very heavy stocks in these, and in face of the recent sales, such offers are at least at present rejected. *Prints* and *dyed goods* show no improvement. Chocolates have come down to annas three and pies nine a yard, stocks in these having accumulated. Fancies are very quiet, huge holders are compelled to sell a few yards if necessary, just to satisfy the very poor retail inquiry.

Yarns.—The market is very quiet. A few holders appear very anxious sellers, and any inquiry would allow the purchaser to have his requirements at pretty low prices. Possibly these holders are compelled to see themselves relieved of their stocks.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 166,329 Jasdan Branch:—H. H. Rani Saheb of Jasdan, Rs. 300; Bai Shri Ruvarbai of Jasdan, Rs. 50; Mrs. Rambhai Punjabhai, Rs. 15; Officers and People Jasdan Town, Rs. 133; People of the towns and villages of Jasdan State, Rs. 615; Total Rs. 1,113; per Mrs. F. C. Ostrehan, Broach:—Proceeds of Concert, Rs. 454; Proceeds of Theatre Dramatic Co. Rs. 350; Fishermen of Broach, Rs. 101; Sundry donations, Rs. 23; total Rs. 978; Zenana Ladies of Aurungabad, Rs. 30; The Kinnard Club of the Y.W.C.A., Rs. 10; per Mrs. D'Monte:—Out-patient Department, Cama Hospital, one rupee collection, Rs. 50; Mrs. Joseph Alban D'Souza, Rs. 25; Mrs. Jamshed B. Munsiff, Rs. 25; Mrs. A. S. Rai, Rs. 10; total Rs. 110; Millhands, Kohinoor Mills, Rs. 813; Mrs. K. Shinde, Rs. 100; Pupils Frere Fletcher School, per Mrs. Barham, Rs. 26; per Rewa Kantha, Panch Mahals Branch:—Shriman Sant Laduji Sahaeb, etc. Rs. 1,000; Outer females of the state, Rs. 2.0; Desai D. Motilal, Damodar Kalidas & others Rs. 2.0; Kachhia K. Kuber, C. Bapuji and others, Rs. 241; Shah Panachand Ranji, Headman of Jain Panch, Godhra, Rs. 219; Shah Maganlal Vasanji, Headman of Ghoya Jain Panch, Godhra, Rs. 131; People of Villages in the Godhra District, Rs. 759; total Rs. 2,850; per Mamlatdar of Dohad, Rs. 257; Catholic Women's League, Bhusawal, per Mrs. Clougu, Rs. 100, Last Khandesh Branch, per Mrs. Rotzfeld:—Jalgaon City and Taluka, Rs. 5.8; Chopda Taluka, Rs. 800; Chalisgaon, Taluka, Rs. 120; Pachora Taluka, Rs. 161; Bhusawal Taluka, Rs. 175; Bhadgaon Petha, Rs. 195; Erandol Petha, Rs. 196; total Rs. 2,233; per Mrs. Garrett, Nasik:—Mrs. Gupte, Rs. 15; Mrs. Ardeshir E. Lal, Rs. 15; Mrs. Naoroji, Rs. 11; Mrs. Hardikar, Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10 Rs. 6; total Rs 57 Bai V. M. Damanwalla in memory of Mr. M. C. Damanwalla, Rs. 150; Bai Dhunbaijee, R. Billimoria, Rs. 100; Mrs. J. D. Bharda, in memory of Mr. S. M. Damanwalla, Rs. 50; A Zoroastrian Lady, Rs. 25; Mrs. Balcrishna Vinayak Vasudeo, Rs. 25; per Mrs. Bhagubai Bhogte:—Mrs. Javerbai Lakhmidas, Rs. 15; Mrs Wilabai Vallabhdas, Rs. 15; Lady members of a Hindu family, Rs. 15; total Rs. 45; Mrs. Castelino F. Fernandes, Rs. 5; per Mrs. M. C. Setalvad, 4th instalment:—Proceeds of "Kadambari" by Shri Vankaner Naotum Natak Samaj Rs. 973; Mrs. Oosman Jamal, Rs. 100; Bai Nemtulabai Maskati, Rs. 100; Mrs. Ismalji A. Maskati, Rs. 30; Mrs. Tancralli M. Kajiji Rs. 20; Bai Asmabai Maskati Rs. 20; total Rs. 1,243; Grand total Rs. 176, 87.

Mrs. E. Robinson, Mufflers and books. Mrs. Sharman, Women's and Children's clothing. Mrs. and Miss Wodehouse, Warm clothing and sweets. Girls School, Porbander, Cups, jugs, and dishes. Dowager Rani Saheb of Virpurwala, Clothes, lotas, blankets, etc. Poona Branch, 10 cases, clothing, blankets, caps, sandbags Magazines, etc. Farm hands of Enti Farm, Nagwas, B. B. & C. I. Ry.:—50 flint and steel cases for Indian Troops, made by themselves. Mr. W. S. Trefall, Veraval, pillows, clothing, pipes, and books. Mrs. W. S. Sharpe, 6 sweaters. Mrs. E. P. Tyabji, 1 chest tea. Mr. A. F. Vans Agnew, 18 pipes. Mr. S. J. Colan, 1 doz. socks. 1 case magazines Mrs. E. J. Newman, Old clothes. Zenana Ladies, Aurungabad, Clothing. Sir S. J. Readymoney Girls School, 10 housewifes, 43 handkerchiefs, 142 sandbags, 56 mink covers, and 6 doz. pairs bootlaces. Ladies in Ratnagiri Mahal, Tobacco, betel nut, kokams, rice and Magazines. Messrs. A. J. Combridge and Co., 200 novels, 2nd instalment. Mr. R. N. Vatenaghandy, 100 books. Kolapur Infantry, 1 case Bidees. Mr. A. K. Turner Hot water bottle, coat, and books. Mrs. Claridge, Women's clothes. Girls of U. F. Church of Scotland Sunday School, Women's clothes. Nagpur Branch, 4 cases groceries, warm clothing, cards and books Nasik Branch, 2 cases, pillowcases, sheets, air-cushions, socks vests, bandages, and papers. Mrs. S. Narandas, flannel and books. Mrs. M. Sunderji, 40 yards flannel. Mrs. Stothert, 1 doz. towels, bandages, cotton wool and Mufflers. Books and Magazines. The Vice-Consul for France Mrs. D. Williamson, Mr. E. A. Larontaine, Mr. C. M. Correa, A Friend, Mr. A. C. Gupta, Mrs. J. Greenhalgh, Mrs. L. W. Michael, A sympathiser, N. M., & Mrs. Gomes. Correction:—For Grants Buildings, read the Residents No. 8 Grants Buildings.

J. A. D. McBAIN,
Honorary General Secretary.

LADY PEIRCE'S NAVAL FUND.

The following donations have been received:—H. E. the Viceroy, Rs. 500; Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, Rs. 1,000; Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Rs. 500; W. F. Feeney Esq., Rs. 100; Mrs. Sanders Slater, Rs. 100; Mrs. T. J. Ward, Rs. 50; Miss Pierse, Rs. 15; E. O. B., Rs. 100; total Rs. 2,165.

Donations for the Naval Fund should be sent to Messrs. Cox & Co., Bankers, Hornby Road, Bombay, who have been authorised to receive and give receipts for such donations.

BURMA RED CROSS FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 9.

The Burma branch of the Red Cross Fund started last month under the presidency of Lady Adamson is making much progress. A number of gifts has been received and donations now amount to Rs. 11,342.

WAR AND RELIEF FUND POONA BRANCH.

The Hon. Secretaries acknowledge receipt of the following contributions to the abovementioned Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 14,388-3-5; Raste Estate Thro' Superintendent of Wards Rs. 300; Sardar Shridhar Vithal Natu Rs. 200.

Thro' Sardar N. T. Rajmachikar, B.A., Secretary, Shawar Ward:—

Sardar Vinayak Nilkant Natu Rs. 150; Sardar Balwant Ramchandra Natu Rs. 75; Sardar Narayan C. Natu Rs. 75; Rao Saheb G. M. Sathe Rs. 25; Mr. Narayan Ramchandra Pandit Rs. 25; Mr. Keshav Rawji Gondhalkar Rs. 25; Mr. Vasudev Sadashiv Thate Rs. 10; Contributions below Rs. 10, 35-12-0.

Thro' Rao Saheb V. A. Patwardhan, B.A., Secretary Narayan Peth Ward:—

Rao Bahadur Iccharam Bhagwandas Rs. 30; Mr. Rajaram R. Bhalero Rs. 25; Mr. Hari Ganesh Godbole Rs. 15; Mr. S. G. Bhat Rs. 10; Mr. P. L. Nagarkar Rs. 10; Mr. Baloba Bapuji Adhava Rs. 10; Contribution below Rs. 10, 10.

Thro' Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Narayan Joglekar, Secretary Shukrawar (1) Ward.

Merban Narayan G. Tulsibagwale Rs. 100; Amount below Rs. 10, 5.

Thro' Shet Hukamchand Ishwardas, Member Vetal Peth.

Shet Hukumchand Ishwardas Rs. 25; Guzerat Metal Factory Rs. 15; Shet Dalpatram Manchand Rs. 11; Mr. Balwant Babaji Andre Rs. 11; Poona Metal Factory Rs. 10; Amounts below Rs. 10, 128.

Sardar V. M. Natu Rs. 100; Mr. L. J. Apte, B.A., LL.B., Rs. 100; Mr. B. Bazenjee Rs. 75; Thro' The Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat, B.A. Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A. Rs. 55; Mr. N. B. Bharucha Rs. 51; Mr. H. T. Carvalho Rs. 25; Total Rs. 15,229-15-5.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting, 3-40 p.m
Bandman Opera Co., "The Girl from Utah."
Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 13.

Bombay Improvement Trust meeting, 4-15 p.m.
Bandman Opera Co., "The Girl from Utah."
Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m

WEDNESDAY, October 14.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting 4-10 p.m.
Bandman Opera Co., "The Laughing Husband."
Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

(Daily).

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Parni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Parni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-15, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. H. Stanley, Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

October 12.

1. Orderly N.-C. Officer for the work ending October 17th.—Sergt. H. F. Lodge.

PARADES FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

2. Riding School for recruits and members in possession of Remounts daily from 7-15 a.m.
3. There will be a combined drill with the 33rd Cavalry on Tuesday morning next, the 13th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-15 a.m. punctually. All members are requested to attend. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki.
4. There will be an instructional parade both mounted and dismounted at the Riding School on Tuesday and Thursday evening, from 5-45 p.m.

(Sd.) R. A. Spence, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bo. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Bombay, 12th Oct.

Books Instructional.—Copies of Infantry Training 1914, are now available for issue to all Officers and N. C. Officers of the Battalion. Applications for same should be made at Head-quarters, where recipients will be expected to sign. The book is issued for persual only and is not yet to be applied to work.

Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending October 17th:—

"A" Company, Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Signalling Class at 6-30 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Recruits.—Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 7-30 a.m., (Mufti).
"C" Company, Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday, 14th inst.—Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets pronpt.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana.
Recruits Tuesday and wednesday at 7-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana.
Monday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m., at Headquarters. Dress.—Mufti.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the Recruits of "G" Company on the abovementioned day.
Instructional parade for N.-C. Officers at the Gymkhana on Tuesday, at 7-30 a.m.
Dress.—Mufti with Rifles and Side arms.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday At 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.
II. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.
Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday, 13th instant.—"E" Company Recruits.
Wednesday, 14th instant.—"G" Company Recruits.
Thursday 15th instant.—""F" Company Recruits.
Friday, 16th instant.—"E" Company Recruits.
Saturday, 17th instant.—"C" Company Recruits.
Sunday, 18th instant.—"G" Company Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.
Instruction-Officers.—All Officers of the Battalion are requested to attend as often as possible a series of lectures and drill to be held at Headquarters every day at 7-15 a.m., (except Saturdays), until further orders. The Class will commence on Monday 12th instant. Dress.—Mufti. Note Books should be brought.
Transfer:—No. 7822, Cyclist C. Sanderson, is transferred from "E" Cyclist Company to Motor Cyclists "E" Company from this date.
Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows.
No. 5563, Vol. W. H. Spencer, "B" Coy.
No. 8144 Vol. F. Pereira, No. 8145, Vol. A. Daniels, No. 8146, Vol. J. Barrett, and No. 8147, Vol. S. Howell to "C" Coy.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and the officers the Band of the 95 the Russell's enfantry will play the following selection of music at the Chowpatty to-morrow evening commencing from 6 p.m., weather permitting.

March—Come, Come, Caroline .....Kiefert.
Overture—Comique .....Keler Bela.
Waltz—Smiles, then Kisses .....Ancliffe.
Selection—The Earl and Girl .....Coryll.
Intermezzo—Salome .....Loraine.
Two Step—Steam Whistle .....Rudd.
Selection—Veronique .....Massager
Spanish Dance—La Belladora .....Nehl.
GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

The result of the Byculla Ward byelection which could not be declared on Saturday on account of several votes having been challenged will be announced to-day.

MAGISTRATE ROBBED.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has reported to the Police the theft of a ring set with diamonds and valued at Rs. 1,000 from the bedroom of his bungalow at Narayan Dabulker Road, sometime between the evening of the 6th and the morning of the 8th instant.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, touching the death of two railway labourers named Sadu Rama, aged 25 and Khandu Succaram, aged 22. It appeared from the evidence that the dead bodies were found lying cut in two between the rails of the down line, between Sion and Matunga, on Friday. They had evidently been run over by a train. The Jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received owing to the deceased having been accidentally run over by a railway train.

WAR FUND CONCERT.

A concert in aid of the War Relief Fund organised by Pandit Vishnu Digambar of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya was held on Saturday afternoon in the Empire Theatre under the patronage of Mr. P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. There was a fairly large gathering, and a handsome sum was realised, which will be forwarded to proper quarters. Several Parsi lady students of the Vidyalaya took part in the concert and their efforts were greatly appreciated by the audience.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS

Two attacks and two deaths from plague were registered in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Saturday. No cases of either of small-pox or cholera were reported in the same period. One of the plague attacks was reported from Middle and Lower Colaba and the other from Worli. The total mortality from all causes on Friday was 61, as compared with 76 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 89 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Friday was 1,935, out of which four were found to be plague-infected. B Ward contributed 3 of the plague rats and E Ward 1.

FOUND DEAD ON THE ROAD.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, on Saturday, touching the death of a newly-born female child, name unknown. It appeared from the evidence that on Friday night Police Lance, naik No. 271, B., while going on his rounds, noticed a bundle lying by the roadside in Samuel Street. He opened the bundle, and found it to contain the dead body of a child.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, who examined the body, found on it signs of suffocation and marks of pressure on the throat. He was of opinion that death was due to suffocation.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to suffocation, but that under what circumstances the child was suffocated there was no evidence to show.

PEARL MERCHANT'S INSOLVENCY.

The public examination of Shaikh Abdur Rehman, the Arab pearl merchant was continued on Saturday. To questions put by Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, the insolvent said that he had discovered a pro-note drawn by Sobhagchand Naginchand and Coy., for 34 lakhs in his favour with the Specie Bank. He had similarly stood surety for in respect of another loan of Rs. 1,80,000. There were two more, one for Rs. 96,000 and another for Rs. 2,75,000. On the day witness signed the pro-note of Rs 34 lakhs, the pearls were taken away from the Specie Bank by Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company and brought to his house. At the time Naginchand and Sobhagchand were present. He did not know whether any receipt was passed to the Bank in respect of the pearls. He was quite sure, they were satisfied that they had got all their pearls that were in Bombay.

The pearls were received by Naginchand, who brought them to witness' house as Naginchand said he had no safe in his Walkeshwar bungalow. The pearls were therefore kept in witness' safe. The key of the safe was taken away by Naginchand. Witness never opened that safe himself. Witness did not return to Choonilal any of these pearls within ten days of their removal to his house. If Naginchand said that it was false. As a matter of fact Choonilal never took away a single pearl from his house. It was not true that he returned seven bags of pearls valued at about 25 lakhs to Choonilal within ten of fifteen days of his having signed the pro-note for 34 lakhs. The pearls remained in his house for about one month. Within that period to his knowledge Naginchand did not return any pearls to Choonilal.

Some of the pearls they sold and the remaining pearls were removed to Naginchand's bungalow. Some pearls were sold to Tullokchand Javerchand. Witness stood surety for 34 lakhs at the request of Nagindas as the latter said that Choonilal was pressing him for payment and he asked witness' assistance as was done by witness' father and brother. If Naginchand said that it was an arrangement between witness and Choonilal out and out, it was absolutely false. It was untrue that witness stood surety because he was to receive commission. He was to receive no commission. Further examination was then adjourned.

JOHN CONNON SCHOOL CONCERT.

The John Connon High School gave a concert in the Hall of the Y. W. C. A., on Saturday afternoon in aid of the War Fund. The attendance was large, among those present being their Excellencies Rear-Admiral and Lady Peirse. The programme which consisted of twelve items, was very interesting, a pianoforte solo by Miss Januschke, a duet entitled "The Maybells and the Flowers" and a scene from "Alice Through the Looking Glass" being much admired. But perhaps the most interesting item in the whole programme was the grand Patriotic Tablean in which Great Britain and her Allies were represented. It was cleverly done and was received with loud cheering. It was altogether a highly successful concert.

POONA RACES.

LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.

INTERESTING RACING.

(By our Racing Representative.)

The Bombay sporting community made a splendid rally round the dark blue ensign of the Western India Turf Club at Poona last Saturday to give it a parting salute of appreciation, as it dipped its season's farewell. The opening of the season synchronized with the outbreak of war, and the element of anxious uncertainty that pervaded the business and social atmostphere of the country during the first half of August, when the suddeness of the appalling calamity chilled even the stoutest-hearted sportsmen to the bone, augured ill for racing. In fact many were the conjectures as to whether the fixtures would not be abandoned altogether under the prevailing gloom. Major Hughes and his capable colleagues, however, stuck manfully by their guns, and the huge crowd that assembled at Poona, week in and week out, was a remarkable tribute to the success that attended their efforts. Lord and Lady Willingdon, though enveloped in a mist of trouble themselves, found time to lend their presence to most of the functions, affording one more illustration out of many of their Excellencies' thoughtful solicitude on behalf of their people, by inspiring them with a cheery confidence as to the future, and this kindly consideration has contributed in no small degree to establish the hopeful, buoyant spirit which now so generally prevails with the masses regarding the ultimate issue of probably the most momentous crisis Great British has ever been called upon to face.

When Major Hughes, the Secretary, and Mr. Reynolds, the handicapper, have laboured so assiduously in the cause of success under such depressing circumstances, the services rendered by Captain Kirkpatrick, the genial and resourceful Club's manager, cannot be overlooked. This gentleman is not wont to appear in the limelight quite so often as some of the others, but his work is none the less responsible and meritorious, as the clock-work regularity with which the wheels of the vast and intricate racing organization move along proves. Mr. O'Gorman, the official starter, is, of course, a very old friend of the public, tried and true. His abilities in handling large unruly fields are so generally recognised that comments are superfluous. Mr. O'Gorman's many excellences are purely of a negative nature, for it is only whom something untoward occurs in connection with his work that he comes into prominence. That he never comes into prominence is the greatest compliment that he can receive. Mr. Hodson, the Minister in charge of Tote affairs, is another gentleman who shines in obscurity. He is seldom or never seen, though occasionally his melodious tones are heard from inside the works when the occasion requires it. Under his capable direction the Tote has worked throughout the entire season without the semblance of a hitch, and the promptness and exactitude with which the payments are made is highly commendable.

The Final Plate, a high-weight handicap for Arabs in the third division, attracted such a heterogeneous crowd that it had to be run off in three sections. In connection with this whole-hearted support western India racing receives from the Arab owning fraternity, the question will soon have to be seriously considered by the Club as to whether the son of the desert is not by virtue of his paramount position as the mainstay of horse-racing on this side of India, entitled to the lion's share of the stake-money. Were it not for the Arab horse, racing at Bombay and Poona would go to the dogs, and it does appear to be anomalous that all the really rich prizes should be appropriated by the English and Australian thoroughbred class, when as a matter of fact their inclusion in the programmes adds not a tittle to their attractiveness or to the improvement of the breed in this country from an economic point of view. The class of Arab horse imported of recent years shows marked signs of deterioration, and if a few twenty-thousand rupee prizes were offered for competition it would be an inducement to dealers to import classy stock to the great advantage of India.

In the opening race, the third division of the Final Plate, favouritism was divided between Monitor and Sherali, while Pepsi, Jingle, Crescent and a few others were nibbled at as outside chances. Monitor had the race won all the way, and was far away the best galloper in the race. Sherali knows nothing of the technique of galloping; if he could be educated, and his spirits subdued a little, he would prove to be more than useful, as he possesses all the necessary qualifications for a good turn of foot. Kaiumers, who ran fourth, is a very promising pony: he ran very green, being his first venture in a race. It won't be long before this pony is heard of again with a bracket added to his cryptic name.

In the second division of the same race a number of the candidates came in for public attention with Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Jawan topping the list, Brown in the saddle. It was a case of Makbul of the previous Saturday over again, Jawan never being in the hunt. Both these ponies probably require the stimulating effects of blinkers, or they will both do better at the opening of the Bombay season. Their display at Poona was nothing to be proud of. Vellard was another pony that reflected considerably on the intelligence of the handicapper. Vellard put up an execrable performance, and could not have galloped worse with twelve stone on his back. Quality, who was so much boomed for the Koregaon Plate on the Thirteenth Day, ran much more kindly for Southall than Ferguson, though his dead-heat victory with Saood unmistakably indicated that six metre is not a yard over five furlongs in his present condition. Saood in sharing the honours did not win out of his turn: he has been one of the unlucky brigade all through the season.

Hidalgo won the Teheran Plate, six furlongs, in 1 min. 21secs., carrying 8st. 13lbs. It was remarked last week that this pony was pitch-forked into the Kolhapur Plate, but the handicapper had no alternative, taking into consideration the poor display he made in the Matheran Plate on the Sixth Day and in the Talegaon Plate on the Tenth Day. No apology is therefore necessary for the opinion given, and which was practically confirmed by his excellent performance last Saturday when he crushed the opposition at a disadvantage of thirteen pounds in the weights, as compared with his allotment on the previous day.

With the official time return for Lola's victory in the October Plate to serve as a pointer, the Melbourne Plate last Saturday could only eventuate in the proverbial cake-walk. With 9st 9lbs up Scindia's mare trotted out five furlongs in 1 min. 2 2/5 secs. and it required no great flight of fancy to conceive, that with twenty-two pounds less to hump along, she could with confidence be accredited with being capable of knocking off at least a second if pushed. And as there was nothing else in the race at the weights capable of doing 1 min. 1 2/5 secs. the result was a foregone conclusion for Lola, barring the usual unexpected, racing trimmings. And so it proved, Lola had the race won all the way, cutting out the five furlongs in 1 min. 1 1/5 secs.—a very fair performance. H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior is fortunate in having secured Higgot's services in the capacity of a private trainer. He is a very painstaking, clever young man, who has been brought up in a sound school, and his successes with Twa Brigs and Lola, testify to his intelligent discrimination in placing his charges and the general excellence of his methods in training.

The Euphrates Plate was a very nicely adjusted handicap, and such being the case, it would be absurd to say the result was unsatisfactory and the best horse did not win. Nevertheless, Maidania has at least to be considered a lucky horse, inasmuch as he might have been considerably hampered at the finish by Best Chance, had it not been for an accident. Coming round the turn, when Best Chance was going well within himself and gaining on the leaders every stride, both of Ebrahim's stirrup leathers parted from the saddle, the catch not having been locked. How such a piece of careless bungling could have occurred seems inexplicable! British King was expected to run better, and Velens, after his previous promising displays, ran disappointingly. Grey Ghost II engaged in a hair-brained six furlong sprint all on his own, and nearly dropped dead with the effort when the half-mile post was reached. Last Chance, with Kamad up, ran a much better horse than he did in Japheth's hands on the previous Saturday. He finished third; on this running he certainly should have been more prominent in the Yildiz Plate. What does the "Captain" say about this?

Space will not permit of comments on the other races. It is the customary practice to fill up half a column at the end of a racing season giving an analysis of who won all the money: the trainers that trained, and the riders that rode. If the office boy is not too busily engaged with "extra special" war work the figures will be published later on.

The results in detail were as follows:—

FINAL PLATE.—Division I—About 5 furlongs:—

Mr. Pitt's MONITOR 9-0. Brown 1
Mr. H. R. Sandford's PEPUL 8-12, Ruiz ... 2
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's SHERALI 8-3, Pratt ... 3

Also Ran:—Puma, 8-9, Hassum, 8-9, Orator, 8-9, Shatra, 8-3, Crocodile, 8-5, Vudhia, 8-5, Matador, 8-4 Jingle, 8-0 Cash Boy, 7-13, Pharaoh, 7-11, Kaiumers, 7-10, Crisis, 7-9, Crescent, 7-7.

The Race.—Matador was the first to break the line, followed by Sherali, Pepul, Jingle and Monitor. The leader compounded at the home turn, and Monitor coming through won easily by 1½ lengths—½. Time 1min. 9 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid Win Rs. 29, Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 29, Rs. 15.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 7,300. Place Rs. 9,250.

FINAL PLATE.—Division II—About 5 furlongs:—

Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's SAOOD 9-9, Ruiz and Mr. Dara Cawasjee's QUALITY 7-13, W. Southall 1*
Mr. Abdulla Fara's CARDIFF 8-11, Zammil 3
Mr. Syed Rashid's AMERICAN SPOT 7-12, Etul 4

*Dead Heat.

Also Ran:—Jawan, 9-3, Red Flag, 9-2, Royalist, 8-11, Malayeb, 8-9, Present, 8-7, Vellard, 8-6, Pretender II, 8-4, Guldasta, 8-4, Bezar Beg, 8-1, Nayel Pasha, 8-0, Nawag, 7-11 (carried 7-13), Sweetlips, 7-8.

The Race.—Vellard and Quality raced together in front followed by Cardiff and Guldasta. At the turn Saood came through and challenged Quality, just getting up in the last stride to dead-heat—*.

Time—1min. 8 3/5 secs.

Totes Paid Win Rs. 36-8 and Rs. 49-8. Places Rs. 40-8, Rs. 22, Rs. 5 1/8.

Total Investments—Win Rs. 9,720. Place Rs. 11,810.

TEHERAN PLATE.—6 furlongs:—

Mr. R. R's HILDAGO 8-13, Brown 1
Mr. Abdoola Faras' DURBAN 7-11, Zammil 2
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's RASPBERRY 9-5, Pratt 3

Also Ran:—Tofic Pasha, 9-10, Fado, 9-2, Bahlool, 9-1, Minerva 8-7 (carried 8-9), Dhaidan 8-4, Tenebreuse, 8-0, Abdul Aziz, 7-11, Dilkush, 7-9.

The Race.—Tofic Pasha appeared to get the worst of the start. Bahlool led out, followed by Dhaidan and Hidalgo. Turning into the straight, Hidalgo ran into the lead and running on won comfortably by 1½—1½. Durban put in a strong run from the distance, securing second place.

Time—1min. 21 secs.

Totes Paid Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 28-8, Rs. 53.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 11,230. Place Rs. 13,700.

MELBOURNE PLATE.—About 5 furlongs:—

H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalior's LOLA 8-1, Brown 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' BORGIE 8-8, Ruiz 2
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's UTE 8-11, W. Southall 3

Also Ran:—Forfeit, 9-0, Chobham, 8-8, Pension 8-7, Canberra, 7-8, Impecunious, 7-7, Pat's Pet, 7-5.

The Race.—Lola was into the lead at once, followed by Borgie, Forfeit and Pat's Pet. Nothing could make any impression on the leader and she won quite easily by 2 lengths—3½.

Time—1min. 1 1/5 secs.

Totes Paid Win Rs. 20-8. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 21, Rs. 16-8.

Total Investments—Win Rs. 12,300. Place Rs. 13,230.

EUPHRATES PLATE.—1½ mile:—

Mr. Cassuff Bin Zaid's MAIDANIA 8-9 Mujid 1
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's SHAMI 8-9 Pratt 2
Mr. H. Crawford's LAST CHANCE 7-0 Kamad 3

Also Ran:—Valens, 9-7, Longboat, 9-1, Sweden, 9-0, Serpent, 8-4, British King, 8-3 Best Chance, 8-2, Ajmer, 7-10 (carried 7-12), Alwar, 7-8, Grey Ghost II, 7-8.

The Race:—Grey Ghost II cut out the running by establishing a lead of two or three lengths in the first furlong. At the six furlongs he was ten lengths in front. At the half mile Maidania, however collared him, followed by Shami, Maidania winning by 2 lengths—1½. Time 2 min. 23 secs.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 99, Palaces Rs. 26—Rs. 52—Rs. 137.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 8,930. Place Rs. 11,760.

CONSOLATION PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr G. K's LADY DOUGLAS 9-10. Hil 1
Captains French and Molony's AUDLIA 8-0 1
Mr. G. K's VEERA 9-3. Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Pitt's YVETTE 9-12 Brown 3

DEAD HEAT.

Also Ran:—Zigomar, 9-4, Greqna, 9-0, Anaz, North, 9-2, First Venture, 8-12, Beryl, 8-2, Lord Reay, 8-2, cd. 9-3, Lady Pranjip, 7-0.

The Race. Veera, Sly Kiss and Lord Reay raced together in front to the bend. At the distance Audlia put in a determined challenge and dead-heated on the post with Lady Douglas—1½. Time 1 min. 15 secs.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 103/8 and Rs 37/8. Places Rs. 62/8, Rs. 25, Rs. 71/8.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 9410. Place Rs. 11,530.

FINAL PLATE.—Division I about 5 furlongs:—

Mr R. R.'s, NEWMARKET 8-13 Brown. 1
Capt. E. B. Egerton's FLYING BIRD 8-13 (cd. 8-2.) Ruiz 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's SIRMUST 7-8 (cd. 7-9) Zammil 3

Also Ran:—Zigomar, 9-4, Greqna, 9-0, Anaz, 8-13, Chichester, 8-11, Flying Machine, 8-7, Saidan, 8-8, Agent, 8-3, Old China, 8-3, Investment, 8-1, Lord Satu, 8-1, The Tetrarch, 7-13, Beethoven, 7-13, Maurice, 7-11 (ed. 9-1), Columbus, 7-7.

The Race. Flying Machine led followed by Agent and Flying Bird. At the two furlongs Newmarket began to make ground and at the distance had Flying Bird settled, Flying Machine and Agent turned it up when rounding the bend. Won by ¾ length—1½. Time 1 min. 8 secs.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 20/8—Rs 30—Rs. 37/8.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 12,540 Place Rs. 14,730.

FAREWELL PLATE—One Mile.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's SPARROWHAWK, 8-4 Ruiz 1
Mr. G. K's TULWAR, 8-5 (carried 8-6) Purtoosingh 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's HAIFY, 8-0 Southall 3

Also Ran:—Money Gold, 9-1, Beyrut, 8-11, The Winner, 8-6, Terror, 7-9, Solar Star, 7-8 Harry Johnson, 7-5, Galiard, 6-12, Malacca, 6-0.

The Race:—Money Gold made a splash for a few yards, but was soon passed by Tulwar and The Winner with Galiard, Beyrut and Harry Johnson prominent. Tulwar went away with a long lead and it looked at one time as if he was going to come in by himself. He perceptibly began to tire from the three furlongs and Sparrow Hawk coming along with a strong run, won comfortably by 2½ lengths—1. Time 1 min 51 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 39/8. Places Rs. 16/8—Rs. 26/8—Rs. 21/8.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 15,816.

STOLEN NOTES CASE.

TRIAL AT MEERUT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

Six persons have been put on trial before the Joint Magistrate of Meerut in connection with theft of Rs. 50,000 in G. C. notes, the property of the Bank of Upper India, Meerut, which occurred in June last year. They are a former chaprasee of the Bank and his brother, a constable, who are charged with theft and others with disposing of the stolen property.

The facts are as follows:—The Bank of Upper India sent halves of currency notes to the value of Rs. 50,000 in a registered insured cover to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Cawnpore. When the cover was opened in Cawnpore it was found to contain waste paper only. A wire was sent to Bank at Meerut but before its receipt another registered and insured cover containing second halves of notes had already been despatched. This on being opened at Cawnpore was also found to contain waste paper. Enquiries established the fact that the theft had probably been committed before the covers reached the Post Office at Meerut but how and by whom could not be determined. Some of the stolen notes were traced to the currency office and it was found they had been put in circulation in Bombay, Delhi and Gurgaon. Eventually the police arrested a man named Kamuruddin with several of the notes in his possession and he made a full admission of his fault from which and other clues the present accused were arrested.

Evidence has been given that the stolen notes were enclosed in sealed covers in the office of the Bank for despatch to Cawnpore and given to the accused Wali Mahommad to post and that on receipt at Cawnpore the covers contained only blank papers.

The case is proceeding.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY AND THE WAR

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much has lately been written regarding the various interests affected by the price of cotton, but individual interests appear to be the paramount consideration in all cases, and not what may be done for the general good of the community. The cotton crop is one of India's great commercial assets, and to allow the price of cotton to decline to a lower level than it has already reached is, at a time like the present, a suicidal policy which will eventually react on the whole country. The ryot will be hit. The price he will be able to obtain for his Kappas will not leave enough for the bare necessities of life, let alone for the tax he has to pay to Government. The middleman will be hit. He cannot hope to obtain from the banks or commission agents an advance sufficient to enable him to carry on his business. The broker will be hit. He must double his business to enable him to make the same amount as he does under normal circumstances. The mill owner will be hit. Though he may get cheap cotton there will be no purchasing power for the manufactured article, and his already heavy stocks will be augmented and his financial difficulties increased. Combination is required, and without it (by a pulling in different directions for individual interest)) the community will suffer.

NEMO.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

TREACHER & CO., LTD.

We have been requested to publish the following letter in reference to certain statements made by Mr. D. F. Wadia at the meeting of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd.

(COPY)

57, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 9th October, 1914.

Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co.,
Solicitors for Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy.

Dear Sirs,—Referring to your letter of the 5th instant I think it is unnecessary to protract this correspondence or to go into details again.

I have to say that I was compelled to offer to the share-holders certain explanations on the Auditors' Report because one of the share-holders attributed motives to the Directors for not publishing and issuing the Auditors' Report to the share-holders.

When speaking on the Auditors' Report I did not criticise it in the manner in which it was reported in the public papers. I only pointed out to the share-holders, that, regarding the non-production of the title-deeds, as also regarding the lists of plants, fixtures and fittings, the Auditors should have stated certain other things in addition to what they actually stated. The Auditors having now furnished me with explanations as to why they did not mention the other things which I thought they should have mentioned, I feel satisfied that from their standpoint they did not think it necessary to state anything more in their report that what they actually did. I did not and do not question the Auditors considering the entries relating to Rs. 105 to be notitious. What I stated at the meeting was that the explanation of the Company's cashier was that they were adjusting entries. I see that the Auditors are firmly of opinion that the entries are not adjusting entries but are fictitious entries, and that the Auditors did not mention it in their Report because they considered the description of the entries as adjusting entries to be entirely wrong.

When I spoke at the meeting I did not say, nor did I mean to say anything against the character or the professional abilities of the Auditors, and even now I do not impute to them anything of the kind. As I stated at the meeting it was the duty of the Auditors to make their separate report as they did, and all I said about the circulation of the Report to the share-holders was that, having regard to Section 131 of the Companies Act, the Directors were within their rights in not circulating the Report, but in keeping it open to the inspection of the share-holders, for the said section says that, either the report may be circulated or that it may be kept open to the inspection of the share-holders.

The Auditors are at liberty to make any use they think proper of this letter.

Yours truly
(Sd.) D. F. WADIA.

[We cannot of course admit the accuracy of Mr. Wadia's statement that his remarks at the meeting were misreported.]

RAILWAY FATALITY.

TWO PERSONS RUN OVER BY TRAINS.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held inquests on Sunday, touching the deaths of two Hindus named Bhagat and Rama Nabha.

It appeared from the evidence that the dead body of Bhagat, who was aged about 18 years, was found lying with the head outside on the down line between the two rails between Grant Road and Mahaluxmi. One of the witnesses deposed that people trespassed at the spot where the deceased was found. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from injuries received owing to his having been accidentally run over by a train.

Rama Nabha, who was aged about 30 years, was a railway fileman. After two engines of the Harbour railway had passed on the Kurla side a cry as of a man in pain was heard and people running to the spot found the deceased lying on one side of the down line between the two rails. He was removed to hospital, where he subsequently died.

A verdict of death, from shock following severe injuries accidentally received owing to the deceased being run over by a railway train, was recorded.

WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue touching the death of a Hindu woman named Kasturi alias Parwati.

The evidence showed that the deceased, who was aged about 16 years, lived with her husband at Currey Road. On Saturday night her husband on his return home found the door of his room chained from outside. He unchained the door and went in and tried to rouse the deceased but she was dead. The deceased's aunt had come to see her the day before to take the deceased away to her place in Bombay for the Divali holidays. He told her that he would not send the deceased just then but about Diwali time. He further said he did not suspect any foul play. A copper pot was found, near the deceased's head with some black substance in it.

A verdict of death from opium poisoning, the opium being voluntarily administered, was recorded.

THE HON. MR GOKHALE.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 10.

A private letter by the last mail says that Mr. Gokhale after completing the work of the Public Services Commission will leave for India in the first week of November reaching Bombay by the end of the same month.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday October 12, 1914.

QUESTIONABLE TACTICS.

That those engaged in the purchase and sale of cotton, whether they be merchants or capitalists, intermediaries or commission agents or brokers, or even mucadums, should make strenuous efforts at this critical juncture in their trade to save themselves from their heavy committals or embarrassments is perfectly intelligent. It stands to reason that every trade, which finds itself hard hit, must do all it possibly can to escape losses or minimise them. And, so long as they put forth their efforts in pursuance of that perfectly legitimate object in an open and straight-forward manner, which does not violate public morality, nothing can be said against their special movement. When, however, in furtherance of their aims and objects, publicly proclaimed, a particular class of traders adopt methods and manners which are not only objectionable, but unfair to other cognate trades, interdependent and intertwined, it is necessary that these methods should be examined and exposed.

The public are aware that a few weeks ago two representatives of the local Cotton Exchanges, proceeded in haste to Simla to submit certain proposals of their own, without consulting other interests also engaged in the trade, namely, the cotton manufacturers. Urgency was pleaded as the ostensible reason of this precipitate visit to Simla, though the true reason may be easily perceived in the firm conviction of the disapproval of their proposals by the millowners. It now seems clear from the proceedings and events which have since transpired that the two Cotton Exchanges wished to get the Member of Commerce at Simla to agree to their fantastic proposal behind the backs of the millowners. The stars in their courses however ordained otherwise. They subverted the plan and sent them back to Bombay disappointed but in no way wiser. They were told to go and consult the millowning interests. Driven to this method by the governing authority they had no alternative. The Simla authority wired to the Local Government to ascertain the opinion of the millowners. An official communication was addressed to that body, who immediately convened a meeting at which it was resolved to reply to the Government that there were serious objections to the main proposal as to persuading owners of ginning factories to delay ginning all raw cotton which the cultivators might bring to their doors. Having again been disappointed, it seems that at last they moved the Chamber of Commerce, some members of which body are very large traders in cotton and some in Lancashire piecegoods. The Chamber decided to call together representatives of all cotton interests in order to discuss the situation. That was a step in the right direction. Apart from two members of their own body, they invited two representatives of the Millowners' Association, two of each of the Cotton Exchanges Association, two of the Native Merchants' Piecegoods Association, and two of the Mucadum Association. Sir James Begbie, of the Bank of Bombay, was also invited, the why and wherefore of which has not been publicly disclosed. Neither is it known why Mr. Curtis, a Government officer, was invited. In all probability the presence of these two gentlemen was a pre-concerted affair the secret of which has not transpired. And the disinterested public, who are onlookers of this strategy of the cotton camarilla, presided over by Mr. Marshall Reid, would be greatly interested to know what it is. But let that pass! The composition of the meeting tells us plainly that, at least seven of the members composing it dominated the rest. Those trading in the raw staple only, directly or indirectly, overpowered those who were concerned in the manufacture of cotton or the manufactured product itself. It has not been known whether the meeting was called merely for the purpose of discussing the situation that stares the cotton traders in the face, or for voting thereon. Judging from the published proceedings it seems that it was the object of the promoters to obtain votes. The intention was apparently to carry the majority of the cotton merchants in the proposal finally resolved upon. So, here, we see two methods employed which on the face of them were open to suspicion. The meeting was so consituted as to give the cotton dealers a majority under any circumstances, no matter how hostile the arguments might be to their proposal. The second objection was a corollary of the first. Votes were taken and as the voting power lay with the same dealers they carried their point. Practically, then, there was no necessity to convene the meeting at all. It would have been more straightforward for the cotton representatives themselves only to have met, discussed and formulated the proposal for submission to Government. As things were managed by the strategists of the camarilla it had the effect of misleading the public. We have no doubt that had this been foreseen by the representatives of cotton manufacturers they would have declined to be a party to this mockery of a meeting of all cotton interests. From the letter of the Chairman of the Millowners' Association, published in our columns on Saturday last, it is clear that neither he nor his colleague voted at all. Neither did the two representatives of the Piecegoods Association. This fact was suppressed in the report of the meeting. The resolution thus seems to have been the cut and dried affair of the representatives of those trading directly or indirectly in the raw staple. We should indeed be glad were the Chairman to offer any satisfactory explanation on this point.

Again, it appears from the report of the proceedings issued by the Chamber that some discussion took place on the subject. Why was this discussion or its substance suppressed in the published proceedings? The press were not admitted and the report, as sent out by the Chamber, was accepted by us in good faith as a fair and proper report of what took place. That, however, it does not appear to have been. In the absence of any explanation as to why the discussion was suppressed we are left to infer that it was because it was destructive to the objects of the promoters. Otherwise, why should it not have had as much publicity as the one-sided statement published? This procedure, adopted in connection with a meeting constituted as we have described, is irregular and in disregard of public policy on a grave matter in which large financial aid is expected from the Government in some form or another. It is not as though the matter concerned the Chamber alone, in which case they would be entitled to do as they liked and publish whatever report they liked. Having invited representatives of other Associations to a Conference, it was their business in publishing a report to see that it was fair and impartial. The general public, moreover, are entitled to the fullest knowledge. It is the taxpayer who will have to pay, for whatever aid is given, and who must be allowed to judge of the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the aid invoked from the Government. The entire proceedings, now revealed, bear the appearance of a cut and dried attempt by certain parties intent on advancing their own interests at the expense of the general tax-payer, and so far as the ethics of the methods employed they must be severely condemned. The Government of India should think twice before listening to a proposal of the character described. It would lay itself open to a charge of favouritism if, at this juncture, it listened favourably to one class of trading interest, however influential, at the expense of others. But we imagine the Government fully realises its responsibility in the matter.

LORD HALDANE ON GERMANY.

Speaking at a great recruiting meeting at Newcastle Lord Haldane said that "that militarism which had perverted every talent of the German nation must be crushed and future generations freed from the terror." These words coming from the late War Minister must not be taken simply as platform talk, suitable to the occasion, but rather as the candid opinion of one who is, perhaps, better qualified than anyone else in England to speak on Germany and the German nation. Lord Haldane, who was educated at the University of Gottingen, has been a life-long admirer of the country which produced Schoepenhauer and Goethe, Wagner and Schiller,—the country which is unfortunately to-day under the thumb of the Junkers and the spell of Pan-Germanism. In his admiration for this superseded country every intellectual Briton will join, and ironical as it may seem to say so to day, every British admirer of the old German intellect will rejoice from other than patriotic motives over the downfall of the monster, worse than any recorded in the old Teuton legends, which will free once more "every perverted talent of the German nation."

How much Prussianism has perverted German intellect can be gleaned by any one who has lived in South or Central Germany the cradle of Teutonic genius. There the weight of the mailed fist falls hardest for Saxon and Bavarian has never been permitted to forget that the day will come when he must be prepared to fight for a system for which he never had the faintest respect or confidence. Widely differing from Prussia in history these states, since the war of 1870, have occupied the position almost of subject states in Prussian eyes. Whilst the South Germans have always insisted that the Prussian was far more a Slav than anything else and thoroughly alien to pure Germanic philosophy, "der Kaiser ist nichts, der Koenig ist alles," has been the ready insult on the lips of the Berliner and it has not fallen on deaf ears within the empire. When the disintegration of the German Empire, as it now exists, comes there will be thousands, even millions of German Socialists and intellectuals to rejoice over it. The smaller duchies will again fill their courts with men of wit and intelligence. The muses removed from the shadow of Bellona will flourish again on the Danube and the Rhine, and the world will be then the richer for that real German culture, renowned through the ages, which in the all-perverting hands of the Prussian has recently acquired so terrible a fame.

Many of the German States are as alien to Prussia as Belgium or Luxembourg, and joined the federation because it was a case of Hobson's choice. There is no denying the fact that the federation marks the beginning of wealth and power, but in reality it has been Prussia who has received the greatest advantage whilst the smaller members of the federation have been bled nearly to death by the taxation for armaments. Finally they have been led into a war in which they have everything to lose, and would, even in the case of Prussian success, have little to gain. Lord Haldane's words thus have a deeper meaning, for they convey the idea of ultimate German liberation from the Prussian yoke. If in the heat of to-days conflict the German cannot,—and it is natural,—see through this argument, it is certain posterity will not seek to deny it.

Notes of the Day

The Fall of Antwerp.

Berlin has, no doubt, been *en fête* over the fall of Antwerp. But it is not a matter for the people of the allied countries to shed a vast amount of tears over. Its strategical importance to the Germans at the present juncture is considerable and cannot be denied, but it is possible to overestimate it. On the other hand there is matter for congratulation in the successful evacuation of the fortress by the Belgian garrison and their British allies. To have secured the surrender of the garrison, as well as the fortress, would have been indeed a much severer blow to the Allies and a great triumph for the Germans, especially as it would have included the capture of 8,000 British bluejackets and marines and their valuable big guns. As it is, with the exception of the third naval brigade of 2,000 men, who were cut off, and escaped into Holland, the whole forces have got safely away, and the valuable Belgian Army has now been set free to co-operate with the Franco-British forces engaged to the south of Lille. The fact that the Belgian and British forces in the city were thus able to make good their retreat confirms the previous report that the Germans were not in any great strength in front of Antwerp, and were only, by the enormous power of their immense siege guns, enabled to make the holding of the fortress impossible.

The Value of Antwerp.

The value of the possession of Antwerp to the present scheme of German strategy hardly needs demonstration, and, it is certain, that nothing but the inability to spare any large number of troops for its investment, and the time required for the setting of the foundations of the big siege guns prevented the Germans from proceeding to its capture long before they actually commenced the final attack. In the first place, that the Germans will presently have to fall back from their present line of defence may be taken for granted. Their efforts are for the moment strenuously concentrated on the attempt to prevent their next strategic line of defence from being foreshortened. If they can fix that line from Antwerp, through Brussels, Namur and Luxemburg extending down to Strassburg, they will be opposing a solid unbroken wall to the Allies which will have to be broken and could not be turned. But they may yet be turned and forced to retreat through Tournai, Mons, Namur and Liége. If they can secure their retreat on Brussels, however, they will have gained another long breathing space and added many more weeks, perhaps months, to the period that must elapse before the pressure of the Allies, with the heavy reinforcements that will come from England, gradually presses them out of Belgium. On the other hand, if the Allies could succeed, with the co-operation of an Anglo-Belgian force, operating from Ostend, in an outflanking movement, and drive in a 'wedge' between Brussels and Namur before the enemy have time to make the Antwerp-Namur line secure, the present German object will have been defeated.

General Paris.

General Paris, who is mentioned as being in command of the three Naval Brigades that assisted in the defence of Antwerp, belongs to that fine and stalwart corps, the Royal Marine Artillery, and has won a wider distinction in his career than is usually possible to a marine officer. He entered the corps in 1879 and became a Lieutenant-Colonel exactly thirty years later. He was on special service with the Rhodesian Field Force in 1900-02 and also rendered valuable service with the Naval Brigade that accompanied Lord Roberts to Pretoria, being twice mentioned in despatches. He was for some time in the Naval Intelligence Department at Whitehall, but, perhaps, the chief tribute paid to his ability was his appointment in 1903 as Chief Instructor at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, a post that has probably never been conferred upon any but an officer of the Royal Artillery before. General Paris was born in 1861, and was made a C. B. in 1907. It is curious that a General French should be assisting the French and a General Paris the Belgians.

The Late King of Roumania.

It is a remarkable coincidence that the news of the death of King Carol of Roumania should come at the moment when his country was said to be in a state of ferment over the war, and the King himself in disagreement with his people and the Government. As we pointed out on Saturday, King Carol was a German and what is more a Hohenzollern, and it is natural that his sympathies should have been pro-German in this war. The Kaiser's grandiloquent telegram to King Carol at the conclusion of Roumania's bloodless triumph over Bulgaria will probably be remembered by our readers. It was couched in terms which suggested that the Kaiser considered Roumania's triumph as being largely due to German friendship. It is interesting to remember that in 1870 the Roumanians were vociferously pro-French in their sympathies, regarding the French as a kindred Latin race, and the German sympathies of Prince Carol as he then was caused an insurrection, which nearly resulted in the Prince's abdication. Moreover it is difficult to-day for the Roumanians to forget that they were the allies of Russia in 1878.

An Accomplished Temporiser.

King Carol, who began life as a lieutenant in the Prussian Army, and was related to the Buonapartes as well as to the reigning Prussian house, was a very diplomatic monarch and an accomplished temporiser; and the Roumanians owe the progress and political aggrandisement of their country largely to this trait in their ruler's character. In 1877 he temporised with the Russians and temporised with the Turks, until he was able to make up his mind with safety as to the side on which his bread would be buttered. [illegible] forty years later he awaited the trend of events and, falling upon his neighbour when she was exhausted secured a [illegible] what others had fought for without fighting for it himself. When King Carol was chosen as the ruler of Roumania, he was a mere princeling called to reign over a vassal country. Death found him a King, ruling over an independent and prosperous state. When he first entered the country he came in disguise. The King of Prussia was unable for political reasons to support his candidature but Bismarck arranged it all. The Prince was given a fortnight's leave. He went to Roumania under an assumed name and with a false passport. Arrived there he threw off his disguise and was welcomed with open arms.

The New King and Queen.

Queen Elisabeth of Roumania, popularly known as Carmen Sylva, and an aunt of Prince William of Wied, by the way, has produced a great deal of poetry [illegible] children, and the succession was conferred on the second son of King Carol's elder brother, by Royal Decree in 1889. He was born in 1865. His accession to the Throne places yet another of Queen Victoria's descendants among the Queens of Europe. He married in 1893, the eldest daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh, who was one of the most attractive of English Princesses and a really beautiful girl. They have had two children, Prince Carol, who was supposed to be going to marry the Grand Duchess Olga, the Tsar's eldest daughter, and Princess Elisabeth, who, it was said, was to be betrothed to the Crown Prince of Greece. There are now four granddaughters of Queen Victoria on the Thrones of Europe—the Tsaritsa, Queen Maud of Norway, Queen Eugenie Victoria of Spain and Queen Marie of Roumania, while another one awaits her turn in the person of the Crown Princess of Sweden, a daughter of the Duke of Connaught.

DEWANSHIP OF INDORE.

SIR NARAYAN CHANDRAVARKAR RESIGNS.

We learn that Sir Narayan Chandravarkar has resigned his post as Chief Minister of the Indore State. His resignation has been accepted and Sir Narayan has arrived in Bombay and taken up his residence in his bungalow at Pedder Road.

Sir Narayan Chandarvarkar, confirmed the news of his resignation to a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" but said he did not wish to say anything further.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Macwatt, I.M.S., officiates as Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana. Major Fayrer, I.M.S., officiates as Residency Surgeon, Gwalior.

It is notified that in consequence of misconduct, Ghulam Mahammad of Madras is deprived of the title of Khan Bahadur.

Major McConaghy, I.M.S., is posted as Civil Surgeon, Dera Ismail Khan.

Capt. Scott, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas Rifles, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops.

Lieut. Evans Gordon reverts to military duty.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Revised rules for the examination of candidates in India for admission to the general list of the Finance Department, are published.

Mr. J. W. Young has been posted as examiner of local accounts, Behar and Orissa.

Mr. J. R. Gunjikar has been posted as Examiner of local fund accounts, Bombay, vice Mr. Wortan granted leave of two years and nine months.

Mr. R. H. D. Lorey is posted as Assistant Comptroller-General, Paper Currency Office, Calcutta.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Rev. B. M. Maynard is appointed Chaplain, Rangoon Establishment.

Capt. Acton, I.M.S., is placed on special duty under the Director-General, I.M.S.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. H. Parr, Engineer, Indian Central Flying School, is gazetted Colonel.

Mr. W. S. Delamain becomes Colonel on Staff, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

Messrs. H. J. Flaxman and M. Gray Smith, are appointed second lieutenant, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, in the cavalry and infantry branches respectively.

Major-General Bradshaw is granted a good service pension of £100 per annum, vice General Hatch, deceased.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Sutor, R. E., officiates as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway.

Colonel Wilson, Chief Engineer, North-Western Railway is placed on special duty on the Railway Board.

Sanction [illegible] given for a detailed survey by Messrs. Martin and Company, for a line on the 2 foot 6 inches gauge from Sainthia on the E. I. Railway, to Naga Dunka. Sanction has been given to a preliminary survey by the N. W. Railway on the 2 foot 6 inches gauge in Bari Doab, (1) from Lahore to Ajnala and Gurdaspur (75 miles); (2) from Ajnala to Amritsar (17 miles); (3) from Gurdaspur to Butari (37 miles); (4) from Butari to Harike Pattan (42).

GERMANS ENTER AN EMPTY ANTWERP.

SUCCESSFUL RETIREMENT OF BELGIANS AND BRITISH.

BELGIAN ARMY STILL INTACT.

2,000 BRITISH MARINES ESCAPE INTO HOLLAND.

SIX THOUSAND REACH OSTEND.

The most important news of the week-end has been that of the fall of Antwerp. Messages which had come in earlier left little doubt that the city would fall, and when the unofficial announcement came in on Saturday evening it commanded general credence. Subsequently came the news that the Belgians had evacuated Antwerp, and vivid messages show to what straits the city was reduced before it surrendered.

A concise announcement by the Admiralty sets forth in detail what transpired during the last week of the attack on Antwerp and gives an account of how the British and Belgian forces evacuated the city in safety. A British naval detachment was cut off by a German attack during the retreat and about 2,000 men and officers entered Holland, laying down their arms in accordance with the laws of neutrality.

It is considered the capture of Antwerp will prove of little value to the enemy, but on the contrary the liberation of the Belgian Army will be an advantage to the Allied forces to enable it to join them.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 10, 12-25 p.m.

The British War Office announces that the Belgian forces evacuated Antwerp yesterday.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10, 6-5 p.m.

The German Staff announces that the entire fortress of Antwerp and all the forts are in the hands of the Germans.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 9, 6-0 a.m.

The Handelsblad's Roosendaal correspondent is informed by an officer and also unofficially informed from Antwerp that the Germans entered the city through the suburb of Beehem.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 8-30 a.m.

The newspapers in Amsterdam state that an official telegram from Berlin announces that Antwerp has fallen.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10, 11-40 a.m.

The German Staff to-day claims that several of the inner forts have fallen and that the town of Antwerp is in the possession of the Germans. The Commander and the garrison have left the region of forts, only a few of which remain in possession of the Belgians.

The German possession of Antwerp, however, is not prejudiced thereby.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 3, a.m.

The "Morning Post" is informed on good authority that Antwerp has fallen.

The Press Bureau permits the publication of the above message, but has no confirmation.

The Belgian Minister also has no confirmation.

LONDON, Oct. 9, 11-20 a.m.

The attack on the Antwerp inner forts has started.

OSTEND, Oct. 9, 9-25 p.m.

The Germans have two hundred guns before Antwerp, of twenty-eight, thirty and forty-two centimetres, with a range of fourteen kilometres.

There was a lull from ten to midnight last night, when the bombardment was resumed with extreme violence.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 9, 6-10 p.m.

The bombardment of Antwerp was continued to-day in full force. It had slackened somewhat in the early morning.

The sky throughout the night was red with flames.

Half a million fugitives have arrived in Holland, and more trains are expected.

LAST WEEK OF THE SIEGE.

THE ADMIRALTY'S ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Oct. 11, 1-15 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that in response to an appeal from the Belgian Government, one marine and two naval brigades with some heavy guns, the whole under General Paris, was sent to participate in the defence of Antwerp during the last week or the attack.

Till the night of the 5th, the Belgian army and marine brigade successfully defended the line of the Nethe River, but on Tuesday morning the Belgian forces on the marines' right were forced to retire and consequently the whole defence was withdrawn to the inner forts.

BATTERIES PLANTED AND CITY BOMBARDED.

This enabled the enemy to plant batteries and bombard the city. The inner line of defences was maintained on Wednesday and Thursday, the city enduring a ruthless bombardment.

The behaviour of the British force was highly praiseworthy and owing to the protection of the entrenchments its losses were probably less than three-hundred out of a total of eight thousand.

The defence could have been maintained longer but not long enough to allow of adequate forces being sent for relief without prejudicing the main strategic situation.

BELGIANS PRESSED BACK BY NUMBERS.

The enemy also began on Thursday to press strongly on our line of communication near Lokeren. The Belgians there fought with great determination, but they were gradually pressed back by numbers.

In these circumstances, the Belgian and British commanders decided to evacuate the city. The British offered to cover the retreat but General Deguise desired that they should leave before the last division of the Belgian Army.

NAVAL DETACHMENT CUT OFF.

After a long night march to Saint Gilles, three naval brigades entrained. Two out of three naval brigades arrived safely at Ostend, but the bulk of the first naval brigade was cut off by a German attack north of Lokeren and two thousand officers and men entered Holland in the neighbourhood of Hulst and laid down their arms in accordance with the laws of neutrality.

SUCCESSFUL BELGIAN RETREAT.

The retreat of the Belgian Army was successfully accomplished. The retreat from Ghent onwards of the naval divisions and Belgian Army was covered by strong British reinforcements. The naval armoured trains and heavy guns were all brought away. The naval aviation party returned safely to its base and protected its armoured cars. Scores of thousands of the population of Antwerp are streaming westward from the ruined and burning city.

CITY'S PLIGHT

MAD RUSH OF PEOPLE TO GET AWAY.

LONDON, Oct. 5-0 a.m.

Press despatches from near Antwerp on Thursday morning stated that there was every sign of the fall of the city.

The "Garde Civique" was disbanded on Wednesday. When the Germans captured Fort Waelhen they destroyed the city's water supply. After the first shells had been fired, the population was seized with panic.

Ten thousand struggled on the quay for places in two steamers bound for Ostend with accommodation for sixteen hundred.

The roads into Dutch Zeeland were crowded with fugitives, thousands lying exhausted on the wayside. There were also crowds on the river on board lighters drawn by tugs. Thousands had previously made their way to England.

Numerous trains crowded with refugees arrived in London yesterday evening.

Correspondents telegraphing from the frontier state that fifty oil tanks were ablaze on Thursday, and the whole city seemed to be burning at midnight. It is feared that there has been a huge loss of life. Most of the great buildings have been destroyed.

LONDON, Oct. 9, 7-5 p.m.

Reuter understands that the King of the Belgians is conducting the Antwerp operations, but his headquarters are not necessarily in the city. The whereabouts of the Queen to-day cannot be definitely stated. Her Majesty may be obliged to go to Ostend.

KING AND QUEEN OF BELGIUM

LONDON, Oct. 11, 6-40 a.m.

Refugees state that King Albert is wearing his arm in a sling. It is reported that the Queen of the Belgians has arrived in London.

BRITISH AND BELGIAN FORCE SAFE AT OSTEND.

LONDON, Oct. 11, 6-40 a.m.

A telegram from Rosendaal states that the main British and Belgian force with King Albert has reached Ostend safely.

BELGIANS DESTROY OILTANKS AND GRANARIES.

LONDON, Oct. 11, 6-40 a.m.

The Belgians themselves burned the oiltanks at Antwerp and they also destroyed all petrol and burned granaries and other warehouses likely to be useful to the enemy.

CAPTURE OF ANTWERP VALUELESS.

ADVANTAGEOUS TO ALLIES.

LONDON, Oct. 11, 6-40 a.m.

In view of the Belgian Army's escape, it is believed that the capture of the city will be of little military advantage to the enemy in the great operations which are now proceeding. It is even possible that the liberation of the Belgian Army to join them will be of advantage to the Allies.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

GERMAN COMMANDER DECORATED.

AN OMINOUS THREAT.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11, 12-20 p.m.

A German communique says:—Antwerp was evacuated by the British and Belgians before the Germans entered it. Pourparlers for surrender were conducted with the Burgomaster. The number of prisoners cannot be estimated. We took enormous supplies.

The Emperor William has awarded the *decoration du merite* to the German commander, General Baeseler. The latter has issued the following proclamation:—Citizens' property will be spared if they refrain from hostility. All refractions will be punished according to the laws of war and may lead to the destruction of your beautifull city.

BELGIAN REFUGEES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

There are about half a million Belgian refugees now in Holland.

EXTENT OF DESTRUCTION.

PALAIS DE JUSTICE PARTLY BURNED.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 4-35 p.m.

The extent of the destruction of Antwerp cannot be known for some time. The Palais de Justice was partly burned. It is believed, however, that the city's splendid buildings have been for the most part spared.

Reuter's correspondent leaving Antwerp describes the crowds of fugitives flocking through the districts leading to Holland the railway having completely stopped.

Clouds of smoke were shrouding the city, and flames were still spouting from the oiltanks.

AIRSHIP FEAT.

ATTACK ON GERMAN SHED.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT BY BRITISH AIRMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

A Press Bureau statement says the Admiralty announces that Commander Spencer-Grey carried out, with Lieutenants Marix and Sippe, a successful attack on the Duesseldorf airship shed.

Bombs dropped by Lieutenant Marix from five hundred feet pierced the shed and destroyed a Zeppelin.

Flames were observed five hundred feet high as a result of the igniting of the gas in the airship. All three officers are safe, but the aeroplanes were lost.

The feat is remarkable as a distance of over a hundred miles had to be traversed.

The previous attack put the enemy on their guard and enabled them to mount anti-aircraft guns.

LONDON, Oct. 9, 11-20 a.m.

A German communique admits that a bomb from a hostile aeroplane yesterday pierced the cover of a Zeppelin in the Duesseldorf airship hall.

INDIAN SOLDIERS' FUND.

SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

OBJECTS OF THE FUND.

LONDON, Oct. 9, 12-55 p.m.

With the approval of the Viceroy and Lord Crewe, the following sub-committee of the St. John's Ambulance Association has been formed to administer the Indian Soldiers' Fund:—Chairman:—Sir John Hewett; Vice-Chairman:—Colonel Sir Treyredyn Wynne; Committee:—Lords Roberts, Curzon, Harris and George Hamilton, the Aga Khan, General Sir Alfred Gaselee, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard Temple, Sir Herbert Perrott, Sir Mortimer Durand Surgeon General Sir Havelock Charles, Sir David Yule, Sir John Stanley, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Dunlop Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel P. O'Connor, Mr. Ratan Tata, the Duchess of Bedford, Ladies Lansdowne, Scarborough, Minto, Ampthill, Sydenham, Lawley, Perrott and Dane, and the Maharani of Bharatpur.

The first object of the fund, with Earl Kitchener's approval, is to establish a hospital with five hundred beds at Alexandria, where the climate is most suitable for Indian patients, and also a small subsidiary hospital at Marseilles, in which the men may be placed after their discharge from the base hospital and before their conveyance to Alexandria.

The second object is the provision of warm clothes and comforts. Although the troops leave India completely equipped, yet losses by wear and tear demand constant renewals, and there will be great scope for alleviating the condition of men serving six thousand miles from home in a more severe climate than they are accustomed to.

Full information regarding comforts and garments will shortly be published, and in the meantime, money may be sent to the Mercantile Bank of India, Gracechurch Street, or to members of the Committee, and clothes and comforts to Messrs. Selfridges.

LORD ROBERTS' APPEAL.

FUND FOR HOSPITALS AND COMFORTS OPENED.

LONDON, October 9.

In a letter to the press, Earl Roberts appeals for support for a fund to provide hospitals at Marseilles and Alexandria for the wounded Indian troops, and comforts and warm clothing for the Indians in the field. A strong committee has been appointed to inaugurate the fund

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE.

ALL MEMBERS TO BE BRITISHERS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The London Metal Exchange has resolved that all naturalised Britishers who are candidates for membership shall give proof of their exemption from citizenship of the country of their origin; also from the New Year all authorised and unauthorised clerks must be British subjects.

BRITISH AND BELGIANS DESTROY SEVEN FORTS.

OSENDAAL, Oct. 11.

Before retiring the British and Belgian forces destroyed seven forts.

FAMINE STRICKEN BELGIUM.

OSENDAAL, Oct. 11.

The Belgian Minister at the Hague announce that famine prevails in most parts of Belgium occupied by the Germans, namely Liege, Brussels, Namur, Luxemburg and Hainault.

THE LAST STAND.

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF GERMANS.

LARGE AREAS DESERTED

MASSES OF THE ALLIES ADVANCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 9 11-15 a.m.

The Press Bureau states that an eye-witness with the British Headquarters Staff describes the operations of Wednesday, September 30th, as being a gradual development of the situation, hostilities being confined to only slight attacks by the enemy, with occasional artillery fire.

Thursday was a perfect autumn day, and very peaceful. During the night the enemy made a few new trenches. Friday was mity and thicker at night.

Our artillery demolished a mill which the enemy occupied as an advance post, the enemy's guns and quick-firers being wrecked.

The German made their usual two night attacks on the customary spot.

We had only six wounded. but we captured two of the enemy's trenches and filled them in.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 9, 11-15 a.m.

A German communique states that nothing of decisive importance has occurred in the western theatre.

PARIS, Oct. 9, 12-10 p.m.

A communique states that the general situation is unchanged.

Two cavalry forces continue to operate north of Lille. The battle continues along the line Lens, Arras, Bray, Chaulnes, Roye and Lassigny.

There has been only slight fighting from the Oise to the Meuse. In the Woevre, an artillery duel is proceeding along the whole front.

There is no change in Lorraine, Vosges and Alsace.

PARIS, Oct. 10, 1-25 a.m.

At eleven last night it was officially stated that there was nothing new except sharp fighting in the Roye region, where the Allies have taken sixteen hundred prisoners in the last two days.

LONDON, Oct. 9, 2-45 p.m.

A "Daily Mail" despatch says that on the 2nd instant, the Germans, deceived by the slackness of British fire, made a last and most desperate counter-attack.

They were met by the force of all arms, and were repulsed with great slaughter.

There are now large areas north of the Aisne deserted by the Germans, and great wedges of the Allied Forces have been put forward.

When the British entered empty German trenches, they found the bodies of many men who had died from enteric.

AEROPLANE DUELS.

FEAT BY SOLDIER COALMINERS.

LONDON, Oct, 10, 9-30 p.m.

The Press Bureau report by an eyewitness at Headquarters says:—Comparative calm continued from October 3rd to 8th.

The days were warm and slightly misty. Bright moon at night hampered night attacks and operations were almost confined to slight artillery fire, though on Monday the 5th, three separate duels occurred between French and German aeroplanes. Two were indecisive and the French were victorious in the other, killing two Germans by a quickfirer.

Another feature was the feat performed by some French soldiers who were coalminers. They drove a mine-gallery under an inaccessible German gun and blew it up.

FRONT MAINTAINED.

FURTHER FRUITLESS GERMAN ATTACK.

LONDODN, Oct. 10, 5 p.m.

A communique issued in Paris says:—

The battle continues under satisfactory conditions to the Allies. All our front has been maintained, despite violent attacks by the enemy at several points.

REAL ADVANTAGES GAINED.

A French comunique issued at mid-night says:—Only cavalry contacts have occurred southwest of Lille but heavy fighting has taken place south, east and north of Arras. The enemy made vigorous attacks on the Meuse Heights. Cavalry fighting took place between La Bassee, Armentiers and Cassel. It was much confused owing to the nature of the ground. We have gained real advantages at many places north of the Oise and have also achieved marked progress in the region of Saint Mihiel.

20,000, GERMANS REPULSED.

LONDON, Oct. 11, 6-40 a.m.

It is reported that an Anglo-French force repulsed 20,000 Germans on Saturday morning at Quachtrecht, near Wetteren.

HOW WE FIGHT.

NARRATIVE BY EXPERT EYE-WITNESS.

LESSONS LEARNT

GERMANS WILL NOT FACE THE BAYONET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The following report by an eye-witness has been issued by the Press Bureau. A battalion commander, who has seen every kind of fighting ince the outbreak of hostilities, says the important points to watch are the heads of valleys and ravines and woods, especially those on the sides of hollow ground, also all dead ground to the front and flanks.

German officers are skilled at leading their troops forward under cover in closed bodies, but once the latter have deployed, and there is no longer any personal leadership, the men will not face heavy fire.

Sometimes an advance is made in a series of lines with the men well opened out at five or six paces interval: at other times it is made in line, with the men almost shoulder-to-shoulder. The men are followed in all cases by supports in close formation. The latter either waver when the front line is checked, or crowd on to it, moving forward under the orders of their officers in mass, forming a magnificent target.

Prisoners have described the fire of our troops as pinning them to ground, and this is certainly borne out by their action. When the Germans are not heavily entrenched, no great losses have been incurred in advancing against them by methods in which the British Army has been instructed.

For instance, in one attack over fairly open ground against about an equal force of infantry, sheltered in a sunken road and ditches, we lost only ten killed and sixty wounded, while over four hundred of the enemy surrendered after about fifty had been killed.

Each side had the support of a battery, but the struggle for superiority lay with the infantry. The fire at 700 yards lasted only half-an-hour.

Germans fighting behind entrenchments endeavour to gain ground by advancing at dusk, or just before dawn and then digging themselves in, hoping doubtless eventually to get near enough, as at Mauvelles, to reach the hostile trenches in a single rush. They have never succeeded in doing this against us. If they creep up in dead ground, they are easily driven back in the morning.

Latterly their attacks have been more and more half-hearted. The enemy has never closed with the bayonet against us.

With regard to our men, there was at first considerable reluctance to entrench, as has always been the case at the commencement of a war. Now, however, having bought experience dearly, their defences are such that they defy the German artillery fire.

British airmen up to September 21st, had averaged two thousand miles daily.

PROFICIENCY IN USE OF MAXIMS.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY DESCRIBED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

A report by an eye-witness issued from Headquarters says:—Our officers are becoming wonderfully proficient in the use of maxims. They are tuning them to concert pitch and deriving the best tactical results from them.

The enemy's artillery consists of fifteen-pounder quickfirers and also each corps has three to six batteries of four-point-three howitzers and two batteries of five-point-nine howitzers. Each army has several eight-point-two howitzers.

Their fire is extremently accurate. Nevertheless they have had little luck. The most striking feature is the speed with which they concentrate their fire from a selected point. The fire has been directed by squared maps and telephone and the range found by aeroplanes and balloons. But our aviators have now made the latter aerial scare

MESSAGES FOR KAISER ON SHELLS.

GUNNER'S RACY STORY OF HELIGOLAND FIGHT.

In a letter to his parents at Newport, Isle of Wight, Seaman-Gunner Brown describes the Heligoland naval fight.

"We and another ship in our squadron (he writes) came across two German cruisers. We outed one and started on the second, but battle-cruisers soon finished her off.

"Another then appeared, and after we had plunked two broadsides into her she slid off in flames. Every man did his bit, and there was a continuous stream of jokes. We pencilled on the projectiles, 'Love from England,' 'One for the Kaiser,' and other such messages.

"The sight of sinking German ships was gloriously terrible; funnels and masts lying about in all directions, and amidships a huge furnace, the burning steel looking like a big ball of sulphur. There was not the slightest sign of fear, from the youngest to the oldest man abroad."

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 6.)

FIGHTING IN EAST PRUSSIA.

ARTILLERY DUELS ALONG THE VISTULA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 10. 9-45 p.m.

A communique published here says that obstinate fighting is taking place in East Prussia. The Germans retiring from Lyck blew up bridges. Artillery duels are occurring on the Vistula.

LYCK OCCUPIED BY RUSSIANS.

TEN THOUSAND GERMAN PRISONERS TAKN.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 10, 4-40 a.m.

It is officially announced that fighting on the East Prussian front continued on the 8th inst. the Russians, pursuing the offensive, occupied Lyck. Since the failure of the German invasion the Russians have captured ten thousand prisoners and forty guns.

LONDON, Oct. 9, 12-10 p.m.

The Montenegrins have reached a point five miles outside Sarajevo.

GERMANS EVACUATE SUWALKI.

PETROGRADE. Oct. 11.

The last German troops have evacuated the Government of Suwalki, though they had time to enforce a ten-thousand sterling war indemnity.

RUSSIAN ONWARD MARCH.

LONDON, Oct. 9, 11-20 a.m.

The Russians marching from Lomza have reached Lyck.

MORE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 9, 12-10 p.m.

The Commonwealth has offered an additional gift of a Light Horse Brigade for Europe, which has been accepted.

It is emphasised that this is Australia's reply to the German slanders against British rule.

GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Germans have placed several forty-two-centimetre guns in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus forts.

DISAPPEARING GERMAN COLONIES.

THRILLING INTERLUDE AT SAMOA.

LONDON, Oct. 9, 12-10 p.m.

It is reported that another German island has been captured.

LONDON, Oct. 9, 12-10 p.m.

There has been a thrilling interlude at Samoa, which is running smoothly under the Union Jack.

The German warships, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, entered Apia. The New Zealanders manned guns, expecting a bombardment, but the warships departed.

A German steamer appeared later but was chagrined to find the Union Jack still flying.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

MILITARISM MUST BE CRUSHED AND BROKEN.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Viscount Haldane to-day addressed two great recruiting meetings at Newcastle. He stated that he wished to say emphatically that it was fortunate war had come now when we were bound with three Powers. We should have ben in a difficult position if we had been attacked alone. The terms of peace must be that militarism, which had perverted every talent of the German nation should be crushed and broken, and that future generations should be freed from such terror.

CHANGES IN ITALY.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Italian Minister of War has resigned. It is reported that the Under-Secretary for War has followed suit.

GERMAN RIGHT WING REINFORCED

FIERCE CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT IN SIGHT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 10.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cabled on October 8th, 4-30 p.m.:—The German right wing has been reinforced by the garrisons of Metz and Strassburg.

The "Times" Military correspondent regards a great cavalry fight westward of Lille as inevitable but is confident of the success of our men under General Allanby, and the French cavalry which are excellent.

CHANCES OF GERMAN SUCCESS.

The conflict of the main armies will be fierce but the prize is Brussels and the deliverance of Belgium. The battle ground will be within seventy mile sof Antwerp. He hopes that the besieged will make a sortie. The chances are that the Germans before Antwerp are dangerously weak.

STRENGTH OF THE ATTACKING FORCE.

The "Times" Antwerp correspondent writing on the 5th October mentions an authoritative estimate of the attacking force at 15,000 with some 28 centimetre guns and one 42 centimetre gun.

VICEROY'S GALLANT SON.

DECORATED BY THE KING-EMPEROR.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, October 11.

The Viceroy has received the following telegram from His Majesty The King-Emperor:—"I have had great pleasure in conferring the Distinguished Service Order on your son for ability and gallantry in reconnaissance under great difficulty and machine-gun fire on three successive days when he was severely wounded. Glad to say he is progressing satisfactorily. George R. and I."

THE INDIAN TROOPS.

WARM PRAISE BY ITALIAN DEPUTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

An Italian deputy, who saw the Indian [illegible] in France, says they are marvellous [illegible] splendid contingent, from which [illegible] will derive immediate benefit.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The following casualities are announced:—

Wounded.—Captain Boyall, West Yorks; Second Lieut. A. F. Collins, Army Service Corps; Lieutenant Spread, North Lancs; Captain G. Sadler, Third Dragoons; Lieutenant F. E. Stobart, Eighteenth Hussars; Major M. Welch, Royal Irish; Captain J. H. Yardley, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Wounded and Prisoner.—Lieutenant I. Miller, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Missing.—Lieutenant S. Christy, Twentieth Hussars.

Wounded and Missing.—Captain Broderip, Somerset Light Infantry; Lieutenant W. Chisholm and Major E. R. Collins, East Lancs; Lieutenant F. Corbett Winder, Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieutenant L. Cumming and Second Lieut. R. Don, Black Watch; Major G. Ewart, South Lancs; Second Lieut. K. Henstock, Middlesex Regiment; Second Lieut. K. Hooper, East Lancs; Lieut. Colonel S. C Jackson, Hampshires; Lieutenant A. C. Johnston, Worcestershires; Lieutenant MacBryan, Somerset Light Infantry; Captain R. Moody, Lancashire Fusiliers; Captain R. P. Morrison, Royal Scots; Major Lord Stewart-Murray, Black Watch; Lieutenant O. Philby, Somerset Light Infantry; Lieutenant G. T. Rose, Hampshires; Lieutenant R. Y. Sidebottom, Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieutenant L. Sloane-Stanley, Middlesex Regiment; Captain H. Sparenborg, Royal Lancasters; Captain H. F Spence, Middlesex Regiment; Lieutenant Stisen, Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenant J. B. Taylor and Major F. Thoyts, Somerset Light Infantry; Lieutenant R. Wakefield, Irish Fusiliers.

Rejoined.—Lieutenant B. Montgomery, Warwicks.

Wounded and Prisoner in German South-west Africa.—Lieut. C. La T. Jones, Engineers.

Unofficially Reported Wounded and Prisoner.—Second Lieut. V. Phillips, Suffolks.

Unofficially Reported Wounded.—Major G. Bridges, Fourth Dragoons.

THE CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 4-35 p.m.

The following casualties are announced:—

Killed:—Captain J. Anson, West Yorks.

Died of Wounds.—Major R. A. Gray, Irish Fusiliers; Lieutenant J. A. Mitchell, Shropshire Light Infantry; Captain R McCloughin, Bedfords.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

LILLE.—66 miles S. E. of Calais.

Lens.—17 miles S. W. of Lille.

ARRAS.—23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

ROYE.—20 miles north of Compiegne.

LASSIGNY.—15 miles north of Compiegne.

DUESSELDORF.—On the Rhine, 22 miles below Cologne.

LYCK.—In East Prussia is nine miles from the Russian frontier.

DUTCH SHIPPING.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Dutch commercial and shipping circles have asked the Government to introduce an official insurance against war risks.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 4-35 p.m.

In view of financial troubles and the low price of cotton, the British Cotton-Growing Association has drafted and submitted to Government a scheme by which funds may be obtained to the amount of about £600,000 to enable native producers in Uganda to market the whole of their cotton crop, estimated at about 50,000 bales.

BALKAN TRIPLE ENTENTE.

A Reuter's message from Rome, dated September 11, runs:—

The "Corriere d'Italia" publishes a dispatch from Bukharest to the effect that Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece have concluded an entente agreeing on common action should Turkey act in favour of Germany.

OBITUARY

LONDON, Oct. 10, 6-35 p.m.

Cardinal Ferrata, Pontifical Secretary of State, died this afternoon in Rome.

Dominico Cardinal Ferrata was born on the 4th March, 1847, at Gradoli near Viterbo, Italy. In 1876 he was appointed Professor of Canon Law at the Roman Seminary and of Church History and of Holy Scriptures at the Propaganda. From 1879 to 1882 he was "Uditore" to Paris, and was four times sent to Switzerland to smooth over the offences between the Church and the State there. In 1885, he was appointed Archbishop of Salonica, and subsequently nuncio in Belgium and in 1896 he was made a Cardinal.

THE BUDGE BUDGE RIOT.

NO ENQUIRY DECIDED UPON YET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

It is now authoritatively stated that Mr. Hopsyns, District Magistrate of Howrah, will not hold an enquiry into the Budge Budge Sikh riot, case, but is appointed simply to hold an inquest on those persons who lost their lives in the Alipore district. Mr. Donald, District Magistrate of Alipore, is coroner ex-officio of that district and as he is the principal witness he cannot hold the inquest and the nearest Magistrate is appointed to do.

REPRESENTATION BY SRI GURU SINGH SABHA.

LAHORE, Oct. 10.

The Executive Committee of the Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Lahore, a representative assembly of Sikhs, have passed a resolution deploring the Budge Budge affray and praying Lord Hardinge's Government to institute an enquiry by a mixed commission consisting of official and non-official gentlemen including Sikh public leaders. They respectfully submit that the Bengal Government communique is not convincing they also condemn the attempt of certain parties to prejudice the case. The text of the resolution has been sent by telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy and also to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

ESSAD PASHA'S NEW ROLL.

INSTALLED IN PRINCE OF WIED'S PALACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable states:—

The "Morning Post's" Rome correspondent states that Essad Pasha has caused himself to be nominated President of the Albanian Provincial Government by ordering the Senate to elect him and occupying the strategic points of Durazzo with 15,000 Albanians. He has installed himself in the Prince of Wied's Palace and assumed an anti-Austrian attitude while he expresses devotion to Italy.

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

Reproduced from the "Sphere."

Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army.

THE CANADIAN TROOPS.

"A SPLENDID LOT."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent's cable of the 8th October states:—The Canadian troops are a splendid lot and are encamped as regulars, the command for field instructions being under general officers. The King will visit them.

WONDERFUL BRITISH BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent in France describing the situation in the great battle on the Aisne says:—"Our engineers' courage is really grand. Their bridge-building is wonderful."

BANK OF UPPER INDIA.

CONFIDENCE OF MANAGEMENT TO MEET ALL LIABILITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 10.

The statement regarding the position of the Bank of Upper India has been issued by the management who are confident of their ability to pay both the depositors and shareholders in full.

THE DELHI GARRISON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

The temporary garrison at Delhi at the next cold weather will be a battery of R. H. A. from Meerut, the second Northumberland Fusiliers from Umballa, and second 9th Gurkhas from Dhera Dun, which all arrive at Delhi by the 1st proximo.

DEATH OF THE KING OF ROUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10. 6-25 p.m.

The King of Rumania is dead.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 12-35 p.m.

The announcement of the death of the King of Rumania was made in Petrograd.

King Charles (Carol) of Rumania was born in 1839, and so was 75 years of age. He was an Hohenzollern, being the second son of Prince Charles Antony of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and when Prince Cuza was compelled to abdicate in February, 1866, Prince Charles, then an officer in the Prussian Army, twenty-seven years of age, was elected to the throne. Rumania was at that time part of the Ottoman Empire, but Prince Charles was welcomed by his suzerain the Sultan, who bestowed upon him the firman of investiture, admitted the principle of hereditary succession in his family and allowed him the right of maintaining an army of 30,000 men. It was not an easy position to which King Carol had been elected. The treasury was empty, and there was a floating debt of seven millions sterling, maladministration was rampant in every department of the state; the national guard was mutinous, while the small army of regulars was badly organised and inefficient. For ten years he had to contend with fierce party struggles in his state, but he displayed great tack in dealing with both parties, kept his country in the path of administrative and economic reform, organised the army, developed the railways, and established commercial relations with foreign powers.

During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, Rumania was strongly sympathetic to France, and in consequence there was an interruption of certain commercial illustrations, which led to a hostile movement against Prince Charles. This movement, fostered as it was by Prussia, made the Prince resolve to abdicate, and it was with difficulty that he was persuaded to remain. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 he joined the Russians before Plevna, and being placed in command of the combined Russian and Rumanian forces, forced Osman Pasha to surrender.

It was as a consequence of his vigorous action in this war that the independence of Rumania, which had been proclaimed in May 1877, was confirmed by various treaties in 1876, and recognised by Great Britain, France and Germany two years later. On the 26th March, 1881, he was proclaimed King of Rumania, and with his consort, Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Herman of Wied, widely known the world over by her

The Late King Charles of Roumania.

pen-name "Carmen Sylva," was crowned on the 22nd May 1881.

The only child of the marriage, a daughter died in 1874, and the succession was finally settled on the King's nephew Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who was created Prince of Rumania on the 18th March, 1889, and married in January, 1893, Princess Marie, daughter of Alfred Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The new King has two children, Prince Carol, born in 1893, and Princess Elizabeth, born the following year.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

VIEWS ON EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF COTTON CONTRACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 10.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce have had under consideration recently several important matters.

The Chamber has resolved to address the Government of India through the local Government to have the Merchandise Marks Act amended so as to exclude such words as "Made in Germany" and substitute therefor some such words as "not British made" or "not British production."

Regarding the cutting of currency notes the Chamber decided to inform the Government that though the practice may lead to occasional frauds and to extra troubles in Currency Offices, the custom is so universal and so highly valued by the public as a cheap and safe method of remittance that it would not be in the interests of trade or of the public to interfere with it, any way more so, as the Government postal insurance scheme is considered cumbersome and has not proved popular with remitters.

The Chamber has replied to the local Government regarding the steps to be taken to extend force majeure period from one to two months to fulfil the existing cotton piece-goods contracts in time owing to the scarcity of vessels and dislocation of trade caused by the war. The weight of opinion of the members of the Chamber is against a combined action to obtain an extension but efforts will be made to meet the wishes of Manchester shippers as far as possible.

INDIA'S SPLENDID PATRIOTISM

MR. ASQUITH'S TRIBUTE.

In the House of Commons on Sept. 16, Mr. Asquith, in moving a resolution allowing the cost of the maintenance and dispatch of India's Expeditionary Force to be borne by the Indian revenues, said he did not think that in all the moving exhibitions of national and Imperial patriotism which the war had evoked there was any which had more touched the feelings of this country than the message sent by the Viceroy of India announcing the magnificent response which the Princes and people of that country had made to our appeal. (Hear, hear.)

In consequence of the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1858, it was not constitutionally right or proper to charge upon the revenues of India, except in the case of actual invasion or of sudden unforeseen emergency, the cost of the troops which might be sent outside that country, and the assent of both Houses was needed before any such charge could be imposed on the revenues of India. The assistance of the Indian Army in Imperial exigencies had been several times offered by India and accepted by ourselves, and in most of those cases the whole cost of the charge had been met out of the revenues of the United Kingdom; but when this matter came up two or three weeks ago before the Legislative Council of the Viceroy in India one of the unofficial native members moved a resolution to the effect that India would desire in the present emergency that she should be allowed not only to send troops, but to contribute the cost of their maintenance. (Cheers.)

The Viceroy, with the assent not only of the people of this country, but of the whole of the people of the British Empire, accepted that offer. The result was that through this patriotic initiative, not in any sense dictated or inspired by the Government, but proceeding from an unofficial member of the Council of India, these splendid British and Indian troops, which were now on their way, and which we believed would afford to us and to the Empire at large most effective assistance in the righteous struggle in which we were engaged—these Indian troops would be sent, so far as their ordinary charges were concerned, at the expense of the Government and the people of India. (Cheers.)

SINCERE AND HEARTFELT ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The resolution he had to move was necessary in order to comply with the requirements of the Act of Parliament, and he was sure we should not be giving expression to what every one of us felt if we did not couple with its acceptance an acknowledgment, sincere and heartfelt, of the spontaneous and splendid assistance of our great dependency of India. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law, in seconding the resolution said that since the war broke out nothing not even the heroic conduct of our soldiers on the field of battle, had moved the people of this country more deeply than the spontaneous and enthusiastic outburst of loyalty to their Emperor and patriotism to the Empire of which we had an account in the message from the Viceroy the other day.

After a short debate the resolution was agreed to and at 3-45 the sitting was suspended.

MYSORE DASSARA EXHIBITION.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES BY MAHARAJA.

(From a Correspondent.)

MYSORE, Oct. 10.

The Maharaja awarded prizes this evening to the successful exhibitors in the recent Dussara exhibition. Sirdar Kantaraj Urs, C. S. I., in requesting the Maharaja to present prizes of gold, silver and bronze medals, laid stress on the large collections of machinery and labour-saving implements which can with great advantage be introduced in Mysore. Special mention of the Bombay and Bengal exhibits was made. From Bombay Messrs. Bessho & Co. got 1 gold and 2 silver medals for having exhibited beautiful embroideries, which are a delight in the exhibition.

PRIER DE SAONE & CO. VS. J. A. GRANT & CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the case of Messrs. Prier de Saone and Company, and Messrs. J. A. Grant and Company, I have read with some surprise the remarks which have been made about me by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod in proceedings in which I was not represented. It is stated by the learned Judge that I must have been perfectly aware of the opinion given by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., viz., that the petitioners (Messrs. Prier de Saone and Co.), were stopped from denying that they were buyers, and subsequently his Lordship again refers to my being aware of Mr. Bayley's opinion, and that probably I went to see Mr. Bayley to be fortified in the opinion expressed by him, which was stated to be improper on my part. I was not aware until I read the judgment in this case that Mr. Bayley or his firm had given any opinion to the Bombay Cotton Trade Association (Limited), which is confirmed by a letter which I have received to-day from the Secretary of the Association.

As I cannot bring the matter before the learned Judge, I trust that you will publish this letter, as otherwise the publication of the judgment may create a wrong impression.—Yours, etc.

PUSHOTAMDAS THAKOREDAS.

Bombay, Oct. 9th.

EFFECT OF EARTHQUAKE AT DHARAMSALA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10

In yesterday's earthquake two houses collapsed in Dharamsala, one death occurring.

LIFE IN GERMANY.

AN ENGLISH GIRL'S EXPERIENCES.

The following letter, which is published in the "Daily Chronicle," was received from an English girl who is stranded in Germany. The blanks represent words deleted.

August 29.

The —— have been trying to get me a passport from different officials, but apparently only the Emperor himself is able to give one, and no one knows where the Emperor is.

I don't know a single happy moment, but I am perfectly safe and have not been in any way interfered with. Nevertheless, there is a strong hatred of the English nation. The papers say that the Germans in England are stripped and chained in prison. That Germans suffering from every complaint were turned out of London hospitals; that those German men of business in London who were recalled here to serve were pursued and taken back to England and then ill-treated and allowed to starve.

According to accounts here the Germans are successful all along the line and have not had a single reverse.

The mobilising is simply wonderful. All is done so quickly and methodically. All horses, which are not crocks, and motors are taken. If the war is successful the owners will be paid for them; if not, they will never see a pfennig. —— is already filled with despairing widows, so many men from here fell at Liege. Of course, everyone says Germany did not want war, but I think quite otherwise. Their preparations were just complete.

To-day there are stories that a revolution has broken out in Russia; so there are great rejoicings. The treaty between England, France, and Belgium is referred to here as "the wicked plot against Germany." They say here that England has only enough food for one month and that she will have to make peace. They also say that ships bringing food from Canada have been destroyed in the Atlantic. Of course, I don't believe these tales. How I long to take a Union Jack and sing "Rule Britannia" in the market place!

ASSIST THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Whilst this Council is concerned only with a particular branch of industry and progress, the arguments applying in one case are likely to hold good equally in many others.

Among the inevitable consequences of a great war is a certain amount of disturbance in the conditions of trade and industry. Admittedly the demand for certain classes of touring motor cars has been seriously affected, and the purchasing capacity of the public within the British Isles must necessarily be reduced for a time. On the other hand, military requirements are for the time being at least keeping our manufacturers of industrial vehicles extremely busy. Numbers of motor vans, lorries, and private cars have been requisitioned by the War Department, and the majority of these will have to be replaced. Some firms, however, whose cars have been requisitioned may delay the renewal of their fleet owing to a temporary decrease in business.

All manufacturers in the motor industry—and, in fact, in every other industry—who have the welfare of the British Empire at heart are endeavouring, often under somewhat adverse conditions, not only to keep their works open, but to retain the whole of their staff, in employment. This is a time during which residents in the Dominions and Colonies can be of great assistance to the Mother Country in many ways. For example, those who are contemplating the purchase of motor vehicles of all sorts should make a point of assisting the British industry to tide over the present crisis by placing orders for machines of British construction, even if by doing so they put themsleves to some slight inconvenience owing to possible unavoidable delay in delivery. It is very desirable that they should support British industry, not only on account of present difficulties, but because it would be extremely unfortunate if British manufacturers were to suffer permanently from loss of trade in the Empire Overseas, owing to the participation of Great Britain in the present moment.

Those who agree that our cause is a just one and that our action was necessary will, I feel sure, endeavour to conform with the suggestion contained in this letter. As already stated, the argument applies not to one trade, but to many. It should be remembered that a motor car is in a sense a moving advertisement, provided that it is a satisfactory vehicle. To purchase from countries other than Great Britain at the present moment is to give trade competitors the permanent advantage of such advertisements every one of which is likely to prove the nucleus of a considerable number of subsequent orders. The contention that this is a time during which British industry should be given the best possible chance of establishing itself throughout the world is not based purely on sentiment. In the industry under consideration, as in many others, we know that British products are at least as good value as any obtainable elsewhere. It is not suggested that anyone should be asked to buy inferior goods when better are available at the price, but only that if in purchasing from Great Britain they suffer certain inconveniences they should regard those inconveniences as a much needed contribution towards the maintenance of many thousands of families within the British Isles, who are threatened with poverty if everything possible is not done to maintain British trade.

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Chairman,
The Imperial Motor Transport Council.

Mr. Venkatkrishniah, head master, Marimalappa School, Mysore, was presented with a public address in the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall on Thursday evening in appreciation of his manifold activities to improve the status and condition of Mysoreans.

LONDON LETTER.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' DISAPPOINTMENT.

LEFT BEHIND BY HIS REGIMENT.

SUCCESS OF BRITISH FLYING CORPS.

ARCHBISHOP OF MALINES IN LONDON.

The only member of the Royal Family at the Front at the moment is Prince Arthur of Connaught. The Prince of Wales's regiment has gone but the Prince's training is no complete and his Royal Highness has been transferred to another battalion. An event o the week was the visit of the Archbishop o Malines, whose cathedral was bombarded, t the Westminster Cathedral.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

As I write Parliament has risen and the short businesslike speech by King George is published. Lord Kitchener has made a reassuring speech about the war while the final scene in the House of Commons was the singing of "God Save the King" by all members under the leadership of Mr. Will Crookes, the sturdy Labour representative for Woolwich. The battalion of Grenadiers to which the Prince of Wales was attached has gone to the seat of war and His Royal Highness has taken over duties with another battalion. When the Prince walked over from Buckingham Palace at seven o'clock in the morning to say goodbye to the men and to his brother officers he failed to hide the disappointment he felt at being left behind. His cousin Prince Arthur of Connaught is already at the front. The latter is more fortunate than his father, whose military career from the war point of view proved a disappointment. Despite the distinguished services the Duke of Connaught has been able to render his country in times of peace he has only seen active service on one occasion. That was during the Egyptian war of 1882, when the late Lord Wolsley described His Royal Highness as "my best brigadier." When the South African war broke out the Duke offered to forego considerable seniority in order to take the field, but apart from other reasons there were obvious objections to a member of the Royal Family and Kin, Edward's sole surviving brother fighting against an enemy in the peculiar position of the Boers. As an administrator the Duke's qualifications are universally known as a strategist he had proved himself the master of the late Sir Redvers Buller on Salisbury plain before the outbreak of the Boer war.

Now that Germany is at war with Great Britain as her most hated enemy, it is easy to understand why such loyal lovers of our country as the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur declined the inheritance of the Duchy of Coburg. It is said that the Duke of Albany, who eventually succeeded was not over-anxious to become a military vassal of the Kaiser, but he was young at the time and not so well off as his uncle and cousin. After the war is over he may once again resume the Honorary Colonelcy of the Highland Regiment which he resigned a few weeks ago, and in which his father was an officer. That Prussia has many adherents within the Union so weak as to be almost inimicable is brought to mind by an allusion in the House of Commons to a pension of £3,000 that is paid by our Government to the Duchess of Mecklenberg-Strelitz. The Duchess is the late Duke of Cambridge's sister and consequently aunt to Queen Mary, to whom she is devoted. She was in former days a frequent visitor to England, her favourite pied-a-terre being a house in the Buckingham Palace Road in close proximity to the Royal residence. The Duchess of course was English, but even her husband's family were noted for their dislike of Prussia, while, of all our royal family, the late Duke of Cambridge was the most celebrated for anti-German prejudices. Queen Charlotte, wife of George III, was of the Meckenberg-Strelitz family and considered herself of superior descent to the King; but this is a weakness common among wives. The Bavarians form another German kingdom that hates the Prussians, and I question whether the marriage of the son of our Duke of Cumberland, who is King of Hanover, to the Kaiser's daughter, has entirely swept away the prejudice of that family against Prussia.

SUCCESS OF THE FLYING CORPS.

One of the surprises of the war has been the great distinction won by our flying corps, which in the words of Sir John French, "has already gained something in the direction of the mastery of the air." This must be gratifying reading to Brigadier—General Sir David Henderson, who is in command of this most important arm. General Henderson gave distinguished services in the Soudan and South African campaign. So pleased has General Joffre been with the work of our flying corps that to this arm has been granted the first Legion of Honour presented to the English force. The happy recipient is Captain Robin Grey, a dashing young officer, whose vigorous, boyish, personality is popular far beyond the limits of service circles. Captain Grey like many another excellent soldier comes from Glasgow. He is a versatile man with a distinct gift for oratory which he has put to political purposes in the North.

Even so ghastly a calamity as the present war has its humours and a smile passed over the faces of two English cavalry officers when they recognised the identity of a German private crouching in a wine cellar. The Teuton fell on his knees with his hands clasped, a position that is not unusual among the Kaiser's warriors. "Why it is Fritz" cried one of the officers laughing. And so it was "Fritz," the well-known head waiter at a leading London hotel. They say that like many of his fellow fighters, "Fritz" was quite reconciled to his captivity among the English.

A FRIEND OF THE KING.

The King has lost a friend in Lord John Hamilton, Deputy Master of the Household, who has just been killed at the front. Lord John was not the least talented of the Duke of Abercorn's family, celebrated for their brains and enterprise. Apart from his brother the Duke of Abercorn, "the handsome Hamiltons," as they are called, include such gifted uncles as Lord George, Lord Claud, Lord Ernest and Lord Frederick. Another victim of the war belonging to a family noted for intellect and good looks was Mr. Percy Wyndham, whose marriage to a daughter of Lord Ribblesdale, I described in a letter to this journal some months ago. He was a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, and as the son of the late Mr. George Wyndham and the Countess Grosvenor was half-brother to the Duke of Westminster. He had not only inherited his father's looks, but something of his intellectual distinction as well. Another officer killed, who had been well known to Londoners was Sir Evelyn Bradford. Bart., of the Seaforth Highlanders. He was the son of that Sir Edward Bradford who was for many years Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

For the moment Londoners know the worst. All licensed premises are closed at seven, which is one hour and a half earlier than before the war, while those who would like out a longer night-tide at a club must be content with non-alcoholic beverages As the night clubs cannot live on their subscription list, such invigorating drinks as ginger-pop or gaseous lemonade are charged at a rather substantial rate. At a respectable tea shop in the Strand you can buy a bottle of either of these beverages for twopence; at the night clubs they charge two shillings, which to say the least is a substantial increase in price.

Our only other discomfort is that half the street lights are not burning. Indeed at such centres of illumination as Oxford or Piccadilly Circuses there are no lights burning at all, while the parks continue to be covered with bogus streets of little lights Those who watch for the air-ship that patrols our city at night are in most cases disappointed. But there are those shrewder than others who may have had the intelligence to notice what looks a moving star. If they will keep fixed their eyes on this for some time their patience may have received its reward when the flash of one of the numerous searchlights fixed about London just now will throw up the outline of an air-ship of which the star is the hanging light.

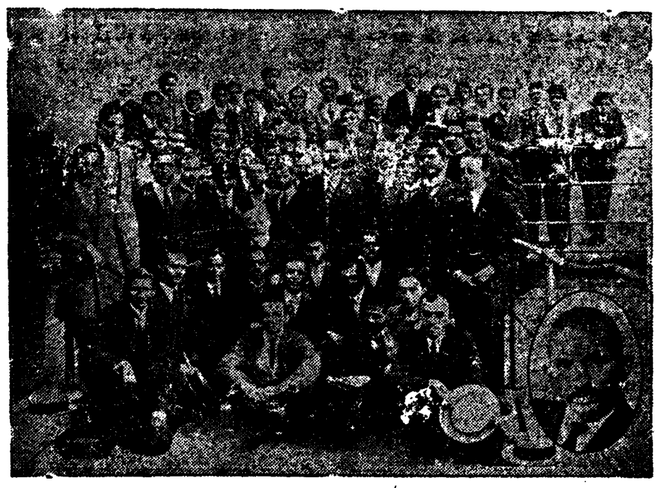
THE ARCHBISHOP OF MALINES.

On Sunday last there was a great crowd at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster. The occasion was the visit of Archbishop Mercier of Malines. The whole place outside the famous edifice was crowded with people including many Irish and some Belgian soldiers, and his Emmence was greeted with great enthusiasm. He is a tall distinguished looking man, wonderfully upright and vigorous looking for his years. He has been taken round London under the genial wing of Mr. T. P. O'Conner, M. P. who has had to employ all his tact in manoeuvring an awakward piece of tactics. There was rivalry between St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, and the great Cathedral at Westminster, as to who should do the honours to the Archbishop; the difficulty being rendered especially ticklish by the fact that the Southwark Cathedral is the recognised spiritual home of the Irish in London. Mr. O'Connor is quite a past-master at arranging this kind of difficulty. He somehow managed that an Irish demonstration should take place at Westminster, so that the national vanity was gratified and Westminister appeased. When the Belgian primate first arrived in England he was very despondent. His Eminence had seen his beloved city of Malines in ruins and learned the atrocious cruelties practised on his people. His mind was running on schemes for the salvation of his flock and the recognition of the church at German hands; in other words his attitude was diplomatic. And so the mood lasted until his visit to Buckingham Palace. Since then his tone and spirit have been quite different. If nothing so unchristian has held his mind, it is quite certain that he looks forward to reparation from Germany not so much through favour as through fear. Our King has evidently imbued him with some of his own indomitable spirit.

ILLNESS OF LORD DERBY.

By the illness of the Earl of Derby the King is temporarily robbed of the services of one of his most trusted friends. Lord Derby has inherited his full share of the sound commonsense and judgment of the Stanleys, who have a genius for statesmanship. They are a distinctly English family, inclined to see things as they are and not through the eyes of the dreamer, the poet or the philosopher. It was at the time that the celebrated Lord Derby, afterward Prime Minister of Great Britain, was offered the throne of Greece that Disraeli wrote to his sister a prophecy that the offer would be refused. And he added, with more than a touch of satire, there may be those who prefer the historic country of Homer and Alexander and the throne of Constantine to the homely comforts of Knowsley but the Stanleys "are not an imaginative race."

INDIAN VOLUNTEER CORPS IN LONDON.



Reproduced from "The Graphic."

TO HELP THE R.A.M.C. OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

These young Indians, organised by Mr. M. K. Gandhi, the leader in Africa (inset), Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the poet, and Mr. J. N. Sahai, standing behind Dr. Cantlie (bearded), are being trained at the Polytechnic.

ENGLAND'S THANKS.

SOME ECHOES FROM THE BRITISH PRESS.

The "Westminster Gazette."—

The reception of the Viceroy's message in the House of Commons will assure the people of India of the pride and pleasure with which their co-operation is welcomed in this country. A member of Parliament threw in the quite apt suggestion that a copy of this message should be sent to the Kaiser. We wish it could be, for it was a quite confident calculation of the German General Staff that an Indian revolt would paralyse Great Britain on the outbreak of war with Germany. It is one of Bernhardi's most favourite speculations, and a singular passage in the late Professor Cramb's book on Germany and England affords the data on which it is founded. German Professors, it seems, have taught that our rule in India is retrograde and obscurantist, that we have offended the religious susceptibilities of the Indian people, and failed to impress them with the sense of our power. How greatly they would have preferred, if Providence had only given them the opportunity, the German philosophy, the German tact, and the German mailed fist! Englishmen have not been slow to admit the imperfections of their government in India, and they are aware from long and intimate experience of the difficulties of their task. But the sound core of justice and equity and disinterestedness which has carried them through their trials in India still stands them in good stead, and we may be sure that it is not for nothing that the Indian people rally to them at the moment when disaffection might have found its opportunities. The whole country will join in the stirring message in which the King has acknowledged the "prodigal offers of their lives and their resources in the cause of the Realm made by the Indian People.

The "Standard":—

Perhaps nothing, not even the splendid loyalty of the Oversea Dominions, is more significant than the spontaneous outburst of loyal fervour from the princes and people of India. All that is noble in our great Eastern Empire has risen in passionate loyalty to the British Raj. No incident of these weeks of crowded experience should give us a purer pride and gratifications than this. For it tells us, with eloquent sincerity, that, though our sway is not exempt from the shortcomings due to human infirmity, the peoples of India recognise that in the main it is a just, a kindly, and a beneficent rule.

The "Manchester Courier".—

The splendid example of loyalty to England set by India is the most satisfactory of many remarkable happenings brought about by the present war. It is a challenge to all the nonsense and arrogance of critics of the Bernhardi type. The "multitudinous races and peoples" are one, without reference to geographical division, religious distinctions, political divisions, or races. Loyalty has bridged all cleavages. The idea that our Colonies and India are a "splendid illusion" will never again be entertained by any sane man.

The "Daily Mail":—

The action of India touches us the more deeply because it comes from peoples that are not bound to us by ties of blood. It is a proof that the British Empire has a spiritual existence which neither distance nor time nor climate nor colour can destroy, and that it represents ideas for which all its citizens are prepared to live and die. It is also the final justification of our work in India. For it has been our glory that in India we rested our power on other sanctions than those of force. We have striven to prepare a vast Empire of subject peoples to govern themselves, and we have tried to care for justice and loving-kindness more than for mastery, for honour than for material gain. Now we know that it has not been in vain when we have such evidence of Indian loyalty and love.

The "Daily Graphic."

No one can read the Viceroy's short summary of what India is doing without feeling that a great event has occurred in our history. Here are men not of the same race as ourselves, knowing our language only as a foreign tongue familiar with our traditions only at second hand, and yet one and all they come forward with a loyalty that has rarely been equalled and never surpassed to offer their blood and treasure in the service of their Sovereign and in the service of England. Few people even among those who best know India could have dared to hope for such a universal demonstration of loyalty from the unmberless multitude of varied races that make up the 300,000,000 inhabitants of the Indian Empire.

The "Daily Chronicle."

The Viceroy of India's despatch brings vividly before us the fine loyalty of India in this crisis. Some writers in the German Press have been representing it as a sort of virtue on Germany's part that she is fighting foes of many races, and a sort of crime on our part that some of these races are Asiatic. We should have thought, on the other hand, that the combination of British Russian, Indian, and Japanese troops against a common aggressor pointed rather to the faults of his aggression than to anything else. As to the "culture" of our Asiatic fellow subjects and Allies, no Sikhs or Gurkhas fighting under the British flag ever had the crime of a Louvain or an Aerschot, a Tirlemont, or a Visé to their credit, nor will they have.

The "Star."

If there is one thing that we may rejoice in at this crisis, it is that the calculations of our enemy have almost all been falsified, while ours have been justified. How futile appear the feeble efforts of German professors and Turkish agitators to organise a Moslem revolt through the British Empire in the face of the splendid outburst of loyalty and patriotism which has come from the Indian Moslems, as well as from all other creeds in the Dependency. Mistakes there have been in our rule, for we are fallible, but it is clear that there is no sense of injustice or oppression such as Teutonic theorists had demonstrated must appear when the stress of battle fell on the British Empire.

The "Pall Mall Gazette."

Thanks and honour are the unbounded due of those magnificent forces which have been sent from the Indian Empire, of its princes who have risen to their great office of leadership, and of that enormous community of our fellow-subjects which in every fashion within its power has made our cause its own, and joined its efforts and its prayers with ours for overwhelming victory. We admire the insight which has realised our grounds of quarrel, the loyalty which has rushed to claim a part, the confidence and devotion which have offered life and money with unsparing hand. Whatever the burdens of the war may be to ourselves, its rewards will outstrip in magnitude and durability the utmost sacrifice that we could lay upon duty's altar. In such an hour may we not rejoice to know that they are the rewards of courage, of honour, and of every impulse that spurned the meaner and the weaker way?

The "Evening News."

Germany thought that in our hour of danger our Indian Empire would be a source of weakness, but English rule is not German rule, and the reward of many years of upright and just government is ours to-day. India is to us a tower of strength; her forces, led by the most exalted of her sons, flock to her aid; her resources are our resources, her cause is our cause; her people are one with our people under one flag and one throne. The voices which were raised in murmurings against our rule are silenced, the hour for which our enemies have prayed has come to find our most severe critics among Indians ready to give us every aid in their power. It is a splendid story, and it will be read in every corner of the Empire with feelings of gratitude and pride passing all expression in words.

"Truth."

The public has been moved, very properly, to ecstasies of admiration by the loyal response of Indian princes and people to the call to arms. It is to be hoped that when the Indian soldiers have fought and died for us the same public will give some practical manifestation of its sentiments. This it can most appropriately do by taking up a more sympathetic attitude towards the loyal aspirations of Indians for a little more influence in the management of their own affairs. The last thing that happened in regard to India before the war was the rejection of the India Councils Bill by the House of Lords, chiefly on the advice of men like Lord Curzon and Lord Ampthill, who are in such matters not much better than Prussian bureaucrats.

A more remarkable event in India than the offers of military support is, to my mind, the speech that Mr. Tilak made on the declaration of war. He had just come out of prison, after serving I forget how many years for seditious writing. Almost the first use he made of his liberty was to exhort his countrymen to stand by England steadfastly in this time of peril. Such words, delivered spontaneously at such a moment, denote no small nobility of character as well as loyalty. It seems to me that we ought to have a better use for such a man than to imprison him for many years for speaking his mind too freely about what he considers wrong in our administrative methods.

IF GERMANY RULED INDIA!

THE WHIP AS ADMINISTRATIVE WEAPON.

Mr. T. J. Bennett, C.I.E, has a letter in the last issue of the "Spectator," in which he furnishes an apt illustration of the argument involved in the observation made in the previous number of that weekly that Germany "will utterly fail to stir up trouble in India, for no Indian is mad enough to wish to change our mild rule for the rule of the German jack-boot." He recalls a conversation which he had in Bombay in the early nineties with Major Hermann von Wissmann, the Imperial Commissioner of East Africa, who was then on a visit to India.

"Von Wissmann, who had some years before made short work of Arab revolt against German rule, gave expression to strong views as to the way in which European Governments ought to treat subject races. He laughed at the methods of the British in India, condemned us for our 'weakness' in giving such heed to the people of the country, and would scarcely listen to my attempts to persuade him that what we called weak indulgence was really the policy of a Government conscious of its strength. A good many years have passed since this conversation took place, and I cannot attempt to give a textual reproduction of it. But there was one thing in it that I shall never forget, and that was the passionate fervour with which Major von Wissmann exalted the whip as an instrument of administration. It was clear to me that he regarded it as the ever-available solution for all problems, and even now I seem almost to hear the tones of the masterful confidence in which Bismarck's first Imperial Commissioner in East Africa reiterated the words: 'you must thrash them, and thrash them, and thrash them!' He rolled his tongue round the word 'thrash' as gloatingly as one can imagine Legree having done. When, indeed one recalls that flagellating hero one commiserates the modern instruments of German culture on the fact that Legree belonged to another generation and to another race.

"And yet Major von Wissmann, with all his devotion to the whip, was a mild-mannered gentleman in comparison with some other representatives of German colonial policy in Africa. Dr. Peters to name a notorious example, believed in something even more Draconian than the whip to exercise the force which, according to the teaching of the contemporary school in Germany, is the saving grace of nations. The Indian peoples know enough of the quality of what you name the rule of the German jack-boot, as it is exhibited on the opposite side of the Indian Ocean, to be in no danger of falling victims to the blundering blandishments of certain subsidised propagandists working from Berlin."

The "Spectator" adds the following editorial note:—

A curious confirmation of this view as to the German cultivation of the whip is to be found in a Petrograd telegram to the "Morning Post." That telegram describes the "cat-o'-nine-tails" whips said to have been discovered in the German ship-of-war "Magdeburg," captured by the Russians One of these engines of discipline is declared to have been found in the cabin of each of the officers! It is difficult to believe such a story, but after Louvain one can believe almost anything.

THE INDIAN IDEA OF LOYALTY.

There is (writes Mr. H. W. Newinson) in the "Manchester Guardian," something in the idea of "loyalty" which appeals strongly to the Indian mind. As Bhupendranath Basu wrote in his public letter on Saturday, "Our Indian sun stirs our blood to strong emotions." The sense of devotion to greatness and even to any powerful ruler as such is one of those strong emotions. To the philosophic politician it may often seem too strong. But at the present time the feeling has been much increased, not only among the "educated class," but far down among the people, and even among the Indian women, of whose self-sacrificing devotion Bhupendranath gives instances. And we Liberals may proudly connect this increase with Lord Morley's refusal to allow evidences of violence and unrest to debar him from the path of just and liberal reform. His advances towards self-government, the subsequent reversal of the partition policy in Bengal, and Lord Hardinge's wise and popular administration have all intensified the flame of loyalty, and the result is seen in the splendid offers of Indian assistance read to Parliament in the Viceroy's message last Wednesday. Seven years ago how different the spirit of those offers would have been! It is a lesson for statesmen in dealing with the unrest of all burning questions.

SIKHS OF LUDHIANA.

BUDGE-BUDGE AFFRAY CONDEMNED

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 9

The Sikhs of Ludhiana passed resolutions at a public meeting held under the presidency of Hon. Sirdar Gajjan Singh expressing regret at the Budge Budge incident, condemning the acts of the Komagatu Maru passengers and assuring Government of their loyalty.

Mr. Justice Shadi Lal has passed an order for the compulsory winding up of the Punjab Musical Association Ltd., of which Daulai Ral of the Hindustan Bank was managing director.

BOMBAY FOOD PRICES COMMITTEE.

CONSTITUTION OF WARD COMMITTEE.

The Ward Committees which have been established as branches of the Food Prices Committee have been constituted as follows:—

Ward A.—Mr. A. M. Tod, (Chairman), Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia; Mr. Jivandas Pitamber; Khan Saheb M. Fariduddin; Mr. B. N. Karanjia; Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy; Mr. Jehangir N. Shroff; Mr. Harischandra Visram Rajwadkar.—Headquarters, Municipal Office (Bori Bunder).

Ward B.—Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, (Chairman); Rao Bahadur Keshojee Nathoo Sailor; Rao Bahadur Vithalrao K. Vandekar; Mr. Currimbhoy Lalljee Sajun; Mr. Velji Lakhamsi; Mr. Haji Mahomed Allarakhia Shivji; Rao Saheb Dewjee Odhowjee Chothanee; Mr. Nathoo Meghjee Dalal; Mr. Kanji Karamsey Shah.—Headquarters, The Rooms of the Grain Merchants Association, Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvi.

Ward C.—The Hon. Mr. Munmohundass Ramji (Chairman); Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta; Mr. Valabhdas Chatoorbhooj Shivji; Mr. Arjun Khimji; Mr. Motilal Kanji; Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy; Mr. Shivnarain Memani; Mr. Prahladrai Ramjidas; Mr. Sulleman Ahmed; Mr. B. S. Turkhud; Mr. Abdul Kadir Khatkhatay; Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestanji Master; Mr. Yeshwantrao T. Mangaokar.—Headquarters. Municipal Office. (Bori Bunder.)

Ward D.—Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, (Chairman); Mr.. Narottam Morarji Goculdas; Mr. Jehangir B. Petit; Mr. N. V. Mandlik; Mr. R. B. Mantri; Mr. H. P. Mody; Mr. Ruttonsee Mooljee; Mr. B. N. Motiwala; Mr. B. C. Gazdar; Mr. N. M. Joshi; Mr. Burjor D. Vazifdar; Mr. Ratansi Dhsramsy; Mr. Ahmed Suleman Dinath; Mr. Vasantrao Aanadrao Dabholkar.—Headquarters, Servants of India Society Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

Ward E.—Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla, (Chairman); Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Davam; Mr. T. S. Dawson; Mr. Joseph Baptista; Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jijeebhoy; Khan Saheb Shaik Ibrahim Hafis; Mr. N. H. Patuck; Mr. Balkrishna Sakharam Vakde; Mr. Sheikh Kasam Lal Mahomed Hadiwala; Khan Saheb Hasonally Mulla Hakimji.—Headquarters, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.

Ward F.—Dr. S. S. Batliwala, (Chairman); Mr. Ahmed Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Mr. Perojshaw K. Bamji; Mr. H. A. Talcherkar; Mr. S. K. Bole; Mr. K. R. Korgawkar; Mr. Sadanund Ramchristna; Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar; Mr. Jivraj Goculdas Nensey; Mr. Ganpat Purshotum.—Headquarters, Gulcher Lodge 2 B. Supari-bag Road.

Ward G.—Dr. B. B. Dadarkar, (Chairman); Mr. J. E. Saklatwalla; Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle; Mr. Fazulbhoy Gulam Husen Vazir; Mr. Cassinath Dewjee Dhuru; Mr. H. L. Kowly; Mr. K. A. Talcherkar; Mr. S. K. Bole; Mr. K. R. Koregawkar; Mr. K. N. Mahale.—Headquarters Dr. Dadarkar's Bungalow, 724 A. A Dadar Kumbar Gully.

These Ward Committees will enquire into all complaints about undue prices, whether charged generally or at individual shops. The Chairman and Members of the Committees will also be glad to answer questions about the course of the war, and to give information generally which the residents in their wards may wish to obtain. Maps are maintained in the headquarters of each Committee as shown above, and members of the public who are in doubt upon any point connected with the war or with its effect upon trade, are invited to seek information from the Chairman or the members of the Committee of their ward.

TSAR'S APPEAL TO AUSTRIAN RACES

MANIFESTO IN NINE LANGUAGES.

A Press Association War Special from Petrograd says:—

By order of the Grand Duke Nicholas the following appeal, drawn up in nine languages of the principal nationalities of Austria, has been sent to the districts conquered by the Russians:—

Peoples of Austria-Hungary. The Government of Vienna declared war on Russia because the great empire, faithful to its historic traditions, could not abandon inoffensive Servia or permit her enslavement.

Peoples of Austria-Hungary, in making my entry into the territory of Austria-Hungary, I declare to you, in the name of the great Tsar, that Russia, who has often shed her blood for the emancipation of nations from a foreign yoke, seeks only the restoration of right and justice.

To you, peoples of Austria-Hungary, Russia also brings liberty and realisation of your national hopes. During long centuries the Autro-Hungarian Government sowed among you discord and hostility, for she knew that your quarrels were the basis of her empire over you.

Russia, on the other hand, only aims at enabling each of you to develop and prosper while preserving the precious heritage of your fathers, your language and your faith, and allowing each of you, united to his brethren, to live in peace and harmony with his neighbours, respecting their national rights.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 9.

Three successive shocks of earthquake, of which the last was the most severe, were felt in Simla shortly after 8 a.m. on Friday morning. A sharp shock was also felt in Lahore at 8-15 a.m. and a slighter one about an hour later.

EARTHQUAKE IN MUSSOORIE

LUCKNOW, Oct. 9.

A severe shock of earthquake lasting for several second was experienced in Mussoorie at 8 this morning. No damage was done

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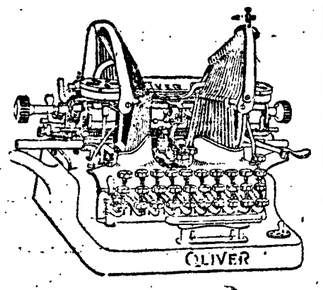

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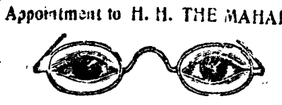

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BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

STORY OF FOUR DAYS' STRUGGLE.

GERMAN ATROCITIES PROVED

The Press Bureau issued the following statement on the night of Thursday, September 17:—

The following descriptive account from general headquarters under date September 14 supplements and continues the account published on September 14 of the movements of the British Force and of the French armies in immediate touch with it.

It is compiled by an officer attached to Sir John French's staff for the purpose, and covers the period from September 10 to 13 inclusive.

Since Thursday, September 10, the army has made steady progress in its endeavour to drive back the enemy in co-operation with the French.

SIX RIVERS TO CROSS.

The country across which it has had to force its way, and have to continue to do so, is undulating and covered with patches of thick wood.

Within the area which faced the British before the advance commenced, right up to Laon, the chief feature of tactical importance is the fact that there are six rivers running right across the direction of advance, at all of which it was possible that the Germans might make a resistance.

These are, in order from the south, the Marne, the Ourcq, the Vesle, the Aisne, the Ailette, and the Oise.

STAND ON THE AISNE.

The enemy held the line of the Marne, which was crossed by our forces on September 9 as a purely rearguard operation; our passage of the Ourcq, which here runs almost due east and west, was not contested; the Vesle was only lightly held; while the resistance along the Aisne, both against French and British, has been and still is of a determined character.

The course of the operations during 11th, 12th and 13th has been as follows:

On Friday, the 11th, but little opposition was met with by us along any part of our front, and the direction of advance was, for the purpose of co-operating with our Allies, turned slightly to the north-east.

The day was spent in pushing forward and in gathering in various hostile detachments, and by nightfall our forces had reached a line to the north of the Ourcq extending from Oulchy-le-Chateau in Long Pont.

On this day there was also a general advance on the part of the French along their whole line, which ended in substantial success, in one portion of the field. Duke Albrecht of Wurtemburg's Fourth Army being driven back across the Saulx, and elsewhere, the whole of the corps artillery of a German corps being captured. Several German colours also were taken.

VICTORY OF SEPTEMBER 8.

It was only on this day that the full extent of the victory gained by the Allies on 6th was appreciated by them, and the moral effect of this success has been enormous.

An order dated September 6 or 7, by the commander of the German Seventh Corps was picked up, in which it was stated that the great object of the war was about to be attained, since the French were going to accept battle, and that upon the result of this battle would depend the issue of the war and the honour of the German armies.

IGNORING THE BRITISH.

It seems probable that the Germans not only expected to find that the British Army was beyond the power of assuming the offensive for some time, but counted on the French having been driven back on to the line of the Seine, and that, though surprised to find the latter moving forward against them after they had crossed the Marne, they were in no wise deterred from making a great effort.

ONLY ONE CROSSING LEFT.

On Saturday, the 12th, the enemy were found to be occupying a very formidable position opposite to us on the north of the Aisne. At Soissons they held both sides of the river and an entrenched line on the hills to the north. Of eight road bridges and two railway bridges crossing the Aisne within our section of front, seven of the former and both of the latter had been demolished.

Working from west to east our Third Army Corps gained some high ground south of the Aisne overlooking the Aisne valley east of Soissons.

Here a long range artillery duel between our guns and those of the French on our left and the enemy's artillery on the hills continued during the greater part of the day, and did not cease until nearly midnight.

The enemy had a very large number of heavy howitzers in well concealed positions.

The movement of this Army Corps was effected in co-operation with that of the French Sixth Army on our left, which gained the southern half of the town during the night.

The Second Army Corps did not cross the Aisne.

The First Army Corps got over the River Vesle to the south of the Aisne after the crossing had been secured by the First Cavalry Division. It then reached a line south of the Aisne practically without fighting.

At Braine the First Cavalry Division met with considerable opposition from infantry and machine guns holding the town and guarding the bridge.

With the aid of some of our infantry it gained possession of the town about midday, driving the enemy to the north.

Some hundred prisoners were captured round Braine, where the Germans had thrown a large amount of field gun ammunition into the river, where it was visible under two feet of water.

BATTLE STILL PROCEEDING.

On our right the French reached the line of the River Vesle. On this day began the action along the Aisne, which is not yet finished, and which may be merely of a rearguard nature on a large scale, or may be the commencement of a battle of a more serious nature.

It rained heavily on Saturday afternoon and all through the night, which severely handicapped the transport.

On Sunday, the 13th, an extremely strong resistance was encountered along the whole of our front, which was some 15 miles in length.

ACROSS THE RIVER.

The action still consisted for the most part of long-range gun-fire, that of the Germans being to a great extent from their heavy howitzers, which were firing from cleverly concealed positions.

Some of the actual crossings of the Aisne are guarded by strong detachments of infantry with machine guns.

By night all portions of all three corps were across the river, the cavalry returning to the south side.

By this night or early next morning three pontoon bridges had been built, and our troops also managed to get across the river by means of a bridge carrying the canal over the river, which had not been destroyed.

On our left the French passed on, but were prevented by artillery fire from building a pontoon bridge at Soissons.

A large number of infantry, however, crossed in single file on the top of one girder of the railway bridge which was left standing.

MANY STRAGGLING ENEMIES.

During the last three or four days many isolated parties of Germans have been discovered hiding in the numerous woods a long way behind our line.

As a rule they seem glad to surrender and the condition of some of them may be gathered from the following incident.

An officer who was proceeding along the road in charge of a number of led horses received information that there were some of the enemy in the neighbourhood.

Upon seeing them he gave the order to charge, whereupon three German officers and 106 men surrendered.

The following are some details of the conduct of the enemy in occupation of three of the small towns to the north of Paris:—

At Senlis, it is stated, on what appears to be good authority, that a poacher shot one German soldier and wounded another as the forces entered the town. The German commander then assembled the mayor of the town and five other leading citizens and forced them to kneel before graves which had already been dug.

Requisition was made for various supplies and the six citizens were then taken to a neighbouring field and shot.

According to the corroborative evidence of several independent persons, some 25 people, including women and children, were also shot.

The town was then pillaged and was fired in several places before it was evacuated. It is believed that the cathedral was not damaged, but many houses were destroyed.

Creil was also thoroughly pillaged and many houses were burnt.

At Crepy on September 8 various articles were requisitioned under threat of a fine of 100,000 francs for every day's delay in the delivery of the goods. The following list shows the amounts and natures of the supplies demanded and also the actual quantities furnished:—

Requisitioned.	Kilos.	Furnished. Kilos.
Flour	20,000	20,000
Dried veg.	8,000	800
Olive	1,000	800
Salt	1,000	2,000
Oats	100,000	50,000
Red wine (litres)	2,000	2,000
All smoked meats, ham, cloth, new boots, tobacco, biscuits, handkerchiefs, shirts, braces, stockings, horse shoes, bicycles, motor-cars, petrol.		61 prs. of boots 91 bicycles 15 motor tyres 6 inner tubes

Immediately on arrival a proclamation was issued by the commander of the German division. The main points were:—

That all arms were to be handed in at the town hall at once.

That all civilians found with arms would be shot at once.

That no person was to be in the street after dark.

That no lights were to be maintained in the houses or streets at night.

That the doors of all houses were to be in groups.

That the inhabitants were not to collect in groups.

That any obstruction of the German troops or threatening of them would be immediately punished by death.

That German money was to be accepted at the rate of 1 mark for 11. 25.

At Villers Cotterets the mayor appears to have behaved very judiciously, and though supplies far in excess of the capabilities of the place were demanded, the town was not seriously damaged.

The Germans evacuated the place on September 11 in such haste that they left behind a large amount of the bread requisitioned.

It was stated by the inhabitants that the enemy destroyed and abandoned 15 motor lorries, seven guns and ammunition wagons.

TERRORISING RHEIMS.

Rheims was occupied by the enemy on September 3. It was reoccupied by the French after considerable fighting on the 8th. On the 12th a proclamation, a copy of which is in possession of the British Army, was posted all over the town. A literal translation of this poster is given below:—

PROCLAMATION.

In the event of an action being fought either to-day or in the immediate future in the neighbourhood of Rheims, or in the town itself, the inhabitants are warned that they must remain absolutely calm and must in no way try to take part in the fighting. They must not attempt to attack either isolated soldiers or detachment of the German army. The erection of barricades, the taking up of paving stones in the streets in a way to hinder the movements of troops, or, in a word, any action that may embarrass the German army is formally forbidden.

With a view to securing adequately the safety of the troops and to instil calm into the population of Rheims, the persons named below have been seized as hostages by the Commander-in-Chief of the German army. These hostages will be hanged at the slightest attempt at disorder. Also, the town will be totally or partly burnt and the inhabitants will be hanged for any infraction of the above.

By order of the German authorities.

The Mayor, Dr. Langlet.

Rheims, 12th September, 1914.

Here follow the names of 81 of the principal inhabitants of Rheims, with their addresses, including four priests, ending with the words, "and some others."

THE PLEA OF THE WAGE-EARNERS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Owing to the cessation of the import and export trade of this city, due to the state of war in Europe, the mercantile houses are in progress of reducing their staffs and the mills are contemplating the reduction of working days and in some cases absolute stoppage of work. Under these circumstances, what should the vast army of discharged employees do is the question. Where should they turn to earn their livelihood? All avenues of work are being rapidly closed, to be reopened one cannot say when, for it all depends on the termination of the war, and that eventuality, though prayed for to occur every minute and every hour, seems heartlessly to be receding further and further from the point of being an accomplished fact. Consequently, the fate of the employees looks to be very pitiful. If they become unemployed, they will be only the indirect and by no means the direct sufferers from war, and, hence, they cannot claim help and relief from the War Relief Fund. Nevertheless, some relief must be vouchsafed to them and their families, if they are to be kept above starvation. I would, therefore, respectfully appeal to the Government to be pleased to step in, at this crucial moment in the life of the working-people, and rescue them from destitution by means of the following remedies:—

1. They should request the commercial firms, inclined to make reductions in their offices, to be kind enough not to reduce the staffs, but only their salaries, in certain proportion, so that no one will be an absolute sufferer for want of employment. A scale of graded reductions may be resorted to just as there is a scale of graded promotions in some offices.

(2). They should grant a temporary remission of the Income Tax all round, so that the employers will feel some relief in their expenses and will thus be tempted to keep their staffs untouched, as far as they can. Again, the employees will be greatly benefited by this remission at a time when their services are being dispensed with or their salaries are being cut down, on the one hand, and they have to meet with the exigencies of a dear living, on the other.

(3) They should ask the Municipality, in consideration of its happy state of finances, to remit the house-tax, so that the landlords may be called upon to reduce their rents proportionately. In this way the poor people will be further benefited at this critical juncture.

These humble suggestions are placed at the feet of the Governor of Bombay, in the interests of a particular section of the people, whose destinies are entrusted to his care, and it is to be sincerely hoped that he will take kindly notice of them at a moment when he sees the results of the war are financially hitting the people very hard.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Oct. 5th. M.

GALLANT DEFENDER OF LIEGE.

GEN. LEMAN'S PATHETIC LETTER TO HIS KING.

Lieut.-General Leman, the gallant defender of Liege, on being made prisoner sent the following letter to the King of the Belgians (according to the Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News):—

After honourable engagements on August 4, 5, and 6 I considered that the forts of Liege could only play the role of "forts d'arret." I nevertheless maintained military government in order to co-ordinate the defence as much as possible and to exercise moral influence on the garrison.

Your Majesty is not ignorant that I was at Fort Loncin on August 6 at noon. You will learn with grief that the fort was blown up yesterday at 5-20 p.m., the greater part of the garrison being buried under the ruins.

That I did not lose my life in that catastrophe is due to my escort, who drew me from a stronghold, whilst I was being suffocated by gas from the exploded powder. I was conveyed to a trench where I fell. A German captain gave me drink and I was made prisoner and taken to Liege.

I am certain that I have shown carelessness in this letter, but I am physically shattered by the explosion at Fort Loncin. In honour of our arms I have surrendered neither the fortress nor the forts. Deign pardon, Sire.

In Germany, where I am proceeding, my thoughts will be, as they always have been, of Belgium and the King. I would willingly have given my life the better to serve them, but death was not granted to me.

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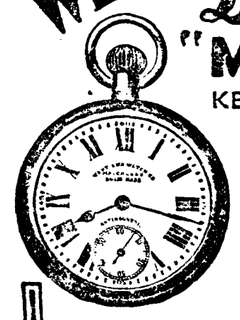

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The most striking feature about the dress materials now showing for the autumn modes is their sumptuousness—that and the brilliancy of their colouring. Thick and beautiful black silks have a gorgeous wide stripe of colour—midnight blue red, orange, or green—and will make up into superb dresses. They will not attempt to emulate the frocks of other times that carried the proud boats that they would "stand alone"; for every fabric in these more artistic days is soft and filmy in make. In outdoor costumes the "military" note will be in evidence, and this can be made very becoming, especially when crowned by a hat sligthly Napoleonic in style. The military coats will be rather long, but not too long for comfort. The shape of bodice that seems to have captured the fickle feminine mind so as to be almost an obsession is the swathed one, and it certainly gives a longwaisted effect that is infinitely becoming, particularly to a figure svelte and slender. Those wearers who still cling to the becoming tunic choose to have it made in the long straight, knife-pleated fashion. The deeply-swathed hip sash is another detail that will remain with us right through the autumn, and perhaps well into the winter.

SMART BLACK AND WHITE GOWN.

The illustration gives us a very chic example of the fashionable magpie combination, and is made up of black satin and white ninon. The gown is of the black satin, and the tunic of the white ninon. The sleeves and bodice are outlined with fur—a very elegant touch for the chilly days ahead. It will be noted that the fur is white, and may be of tailless ermine or any other white fur preferred. The bodice is of the cross-over variety, cut into a V at the neck. The sash that defines the waist so elegantly is of the satin, and is wide and smartly draped. The smart little toque is a particularly good example of plain refinement, for the brim is black and the crown white, and the only trimming is a high-upstanding imitation osprey.

ELEGANT EVENING FROCK.

Our artist presents us here with an extremely dainty evening frock made of pale-green tulle girdled with black, the only addition being two faded pink roses. There are several original features to be noted in this frock, but the most striking is the frill upstanding from the girdle, and the way in which the girdle is aranged. Black charmeuse being so soft and pliable might be used for this latter detail, passed round the waist from front to back, then brought back again and fastened low down in front with one of the pink roses. The sleeves, too, are unusually pretty, being transparent from the shoulder. The tunic has a slightly bouffant effect, and is not as long as some have been recently.

STYLISH AUTUMN HAT.

The very smart hat here brought to our notice is in tête-de-nègre Tagal straw, which has a lining of cherry-coloured silk. The mount is tete-de-negre or black. The highcrowned mode is the feature of the smartest autumn models; and the right side is higher than the left, both brim and crown. A hat that had all its lines perfectly straight would draw attention nowadays by its strangeness; for not only are none of the recent examples devoid of these straight lines, but they are invariably put on the head at a "crooked" angle. This fashion makes for smartness, though, and is extremely poular. The bow that finishes the front of the hat here represented is of tête-de-nègre satin, and so is the buckle.

RUSSIA OUR ALLY.

A NATION'S WAR OF LIBERATION.

I was talking last week with a great Russian savant, a historian accustomed to the study of social movements, a Liberal who cannot be supected of bias in favour of the Russian Government, writes Dr. Gilbert Murray in the "Daily Chronicle" of September 17. "This is for us," he said, "a war of liberation. There has been reaction, there has been persecution in the last ten years; but they have been only the surface backwash thrown up by a mighty undercurrent, moving steadily towards progress. And, after this, persecution will be impossible. I tell you, the era of reaction is over; the era of Liberalism has begun!"

It was a confirmation, stronger than I had dared to expect, of my own hopes. All enormous Russia seems for this effort to have become one, and the Government is no longer, as it has so often been, the enemy of various sections of its people. The Tsar can move in his capital unguarded. The whole Duma is supporting the Government policy. The writers and thinkers, the Liberal publicists are fanning the flame of loyalty. The Poles are welcoming Russian armies and scattering flowers as they pass. Jews are showing distinguished courage in the war and receiving decorations. . . .

It will be difficult, after this, for any Government to believe that all opposition groups are the enemies of Russia.

DIFFERENT FROM 1905.

This is utterly different from the state of things during the Japanese campaign, when public opinion condemned the war, and the Liberal and Revolutionary parties used the Government's misfortunes as their own opportunity. Enormous reforms were attained after 1905: but at each step bad blood was left behind. There were wild hopes and disappointment and exasperation. Conspiracy was met by persecution; bombs in one place led to pogroms in another; and the tragedy of a nation could be summed up in the monstrous figures of Azef or Father Gapon. The marvel is that, amid such orgies of crime and treachery the work of progress went swiftly on. It may be doubted whether any country in Europe during the past seven years has made such strides as Russia in public education, land tenure, peasant justice, temperance, the beginnings of public health, honest financial administration and the growth of independence in the Press. It is true that no great nation had so much lost ground to make up.

A war of liberation: what is it that will be set free? On the answer to that question everything depends, and the answer clearly is—Russia. There is a character and a spirit in Russia; it is present in the Russians whom one knows personally, both in nobles and exiles; travellers speak of finding it among the peasants; everyone who reads can feel it in the literature. And wherever we meet it we find that it is in chains. It is that Russia which is now struggling towards freedom and full expression.

MARTYRS TO LIBERALISM.

I do not say for a moment that this specially Russian spirit is all good, or that it can be trusted with unlimited power. But surely we must admit that, as expressed in the great writers, it has been during the last generation the inspiration of Europe. Tolstoy has become a classic in every language; he was not only by far the greatest writer of his period, but also the greatest religious force. He was an extremist; his views are absolutely his own; yet his essential quality is utterly and characteristically Russian. I hesitate to attempt a description of it; it is something to be felt rather than described. But, as compared with other great imaginative writers, one may say that Tolstoy shows an exceptional power of unravelling with simple truthfulness the secrets of human psychology, and that he seems to care for no values except spiritual values. He faces the world with a conviction like that of the old Stoic, that, nothing is good but goodness. And these same qualities run through most of the great Russians, however various their social views and their literary value. They are there in Turgeneff, the wise and tender Liberal of the seventies; in Dostoievsky, the half-mad reactionary mystic realist; in Gorky, the revolutionary; in Andreieff and Tchekhoff. Even in the literature of broken nerves and despair that has been lately coming from Russian pens there is the same preoccupation with the things of the spirit. Most of these men are free-thinkers; many of them are martyrs to Liberalism and enlightenment; yet at heart they are brothers to those yearly bands of illiterate pilgrim-peasants who leave their worldly possessions behind and seek the welfare of their souls at Jerusalem.

We need not always admire this religious spirit. On the contrary, being still in chains, unenlightened and misdirected, it has sometimes encouraged the worst persecution and iniquities in Russia. But I do suggest that, after this bloody searching of the soul after this brute clash of material forces, through which Europe is passing, when every nation of goodwill has to make its contribution to the rebuilding of humane society, Russia will have a gift to bring which no other nation has. We shall need for the rebuilding of Europe not only statesmanship and kindliness and common sense and order, but something also of that understanding idealism, that wisdom of the spirit which we saner and less suffering people have been learning from Tolstoy, and his countrymen.

MAGNITUDE OF MIND.

Remember that, if Russia is set free, freedom will come not only to the people and writers but to the Government. Think, when you hate the Russian Government, of Stolypin, after the bomb of 1906, had burst in his house, killed some of his guests and mutilated his little daughter, working steadily on, amid severe repression, at his work of reform, till at last the Secret Police, more lucky than the terrorists managed to murder him. Was that Government not working in chains? Will it not be very different when it is set free?

One must not prophesy. One must not merely believe what one desires. No nation in the world can be really trusted with the possession of overwhelming power. To many Liberals who rejoiced over the attainment of German unity in 1870, it would have seemed absurd to suggest that "the Hamlet among nations," would so soon begin to emulate Napoleon. There will always be dangers, and statesmen will meet them as they come. But in the matter of European peace Russia has from 1815 onwards a remarkably good record. The nationalist sentiment which sweeps her now, though it may make her harsh to her non-Russian subjects, works on the whole against schemes of foreign conquest and in favour of the right kind of settlement in Europe. Russia's normal work for generations to come will lie in healing her own wounds and building up her internal prosperity. The remote future must look to itself. For the present, if this war is really her war of liberation, if in Russia, as in England, the best elements of the nation can keep control over events, I believe that we can look to Russia in our hour of victory for that quality which will be needed most, some real religious gentleness some "plain heroic magnitude of mind."

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Mr. M. Laul De. De Parah Lane, Chinsurah, Hooghly, Bengal, India.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S MANIFESTO.

"WE WILL NOT HAVE HOME RULE—NEVER!"

Sir E. Carson has addressed the following manifesto to the Loyalists of Ulster:—

By an act of unparalleled treachery and betrayal the Radical Government, at the dictation of their Nationalist allies, have announced their intention of passing into law, without discussing the Amending Bill which they themselves introduced, the detestable Home Rule Bill which we are pledged to resist at all costs.

They are taking advantage of the situation created by the war, which threatens the very existence of the United Kingdom and the Empire, to inflict upon us this degradation and humiliation. . . .

The infamy of such a proceeding will, I know, sink deeply into the heart of every loyal and patriotic man, and will, I am sure, act as a stimulus to the fight to the finish which we have covenanted to carry out.

But I ask my followers in Ulster to remember that this is not the action of the nation, but of a despicable political faction, and our duty at the present moment is towards our country and the Empire. Our country first is and always has been our motto. We must, therefore, notwithstanding this indignity, go on with our preparations to assist our country and strain every nerve to defeat its enemies.

But you may rest assured that we shall not slacken for a moment our efforts to be prepared when our country is out of danger to take such action as may be necessary to carry out our covenant to the end.

I once more promise to go straight on with you in the fight, strengthened by the belief that Great Britain will never forgive the base treachery of the Government. We will not have Home Rule—never!—Edward Carson.

HEROIC DRAGOON.

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Amongst a convoy of wounded which arrived here, a young dragoon officer, wearing the Cross of the Legion of Honour, attracted general attention.

When the war broke out Lieutenant Palophi was a corporal in the 10th Dragoons. He took part in a severe engagement during which he rescued his colonel, who was on the point of being captured, and brought him back to the French lines under a murderous fire. He was thereupon promoted to sergeant-major.

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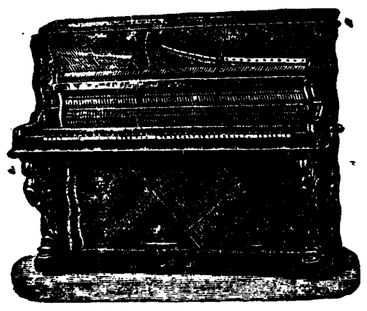

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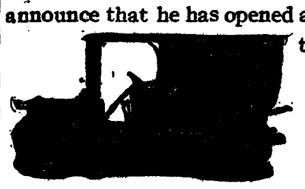

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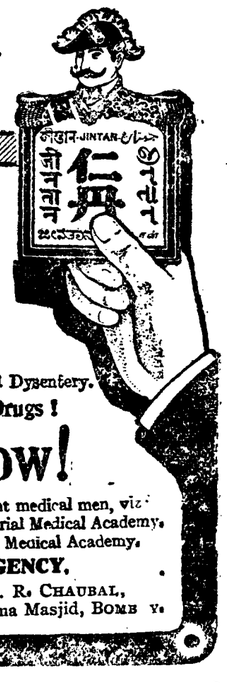

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